# The New-York Times.

VOL. X.—NO. 2883. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.

# THE GREAT AGITATION.

### Highly Important from the National Capital.

### THE CABINET CHANGES.

### Attorney-General Black Appointed Secretary of State.

### Compromise Movement among Southern Members of Congress.

### THE EXPECTED SPEECHES IN THE SENATE.

### Action of the House Special Committee.

### CAUCUS OF THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION.

### STRONG AND UNANIMOUS UNION ACTION.

### Important Manifesto from Senator Toombs.

### Appointment by the President of a Day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 16.

In my dispatch of Friday, I am made to say, in speaking of the rumors as to the cause of Secretary Cass' resignation, "all these rumors are untrue." It should have been, "two" of them are untrue. The other—the refusal of the President to send troops to Charleston—was the cause of the withdrawal of Gen. Cass from the Cabinet, as his letter to Mr. Buchanan proves. I understand that the President's reply is in course of preparation, and that it will be very severe upon the late Premier.

It appears that Gen. Cass resigned ten days ago, but Mr. Buchanan refused to accept the resignation unless reasons were assigned. When that portion of the Message referring to the want of power in Congress to make war upon a State was read by Mr. Buchanan to Gen. Cass, the latter is represented as taking the President by the hand and thanking him for his statesmanlike views. Since then Secretary Cass has urged the use of the Army and Navy to enforce a due execution of the Federal laws in South Carolina, and threatened to resign if it were not done. Secretary Floyd joined issue, and promised his resignation if any forces were ordered to Charleston. In this extremity Gen. Scott was again telegraphed for, and consulted by the President. It appears that Capt. Anderson, commanding Fort Moultrie, first reported to Gen. Scott, but was referred by the General to the Secretary of War, as he (Gen. Scott) had no orders to give. On the General's arrival here, he insisted on not being complicated in the matter at issue between Secretaries Cass and Floyd, but at the same time stated, unequivocally, that he approved of the views of the latter. This decided Mr. Buchanan's course, and Secretary Cass tendered his resignation. The President demanded his reasons. These have now been communicated, and a response will be given to-morrow.

I understand that Gen. Cass, in his letter, refers to past history, when an Administration met the same question as it should be met, sustaining the Constitution and the laws. Jackson was then at the head of affairs, and Cass was Secretary of War. He complains that different counsels now prevail, and that his voice is no longer regarded. The President, I understand, will reply at some length, referring to some of the facts to which I have alluded. The correspondence will be published in a few days.

I am authorized to say that Commodore Shubrick has not stated that he would resign his commission in the United States Navy. He only remarked that when called on to act, he would try and do what was right.

It is expected that the Select Committee of thirty-three will break up to-morrow. Hon. Reuben Davis, of Mississippi, will offer a resolution recognizing property in slaves; declaring such property to be recognized in the Constitution, and that it should be protected the same as other property, everywhere within the jurisdiction of the United States. On this resolution Mr. Davis will insist on a test vote, and it is said that every Republican will vote in the negative, and vote down the resolution—whereupon the Southern members will leave. This, it is anticipated, will end all efforts at conciliation.

Senator Crittenden declared to-day that he could perceive no evidence of compromise or concession on the part of the Republican leaders, and unless some guarantee was given, Kentucky would go with the South.

Judge Black took charge of the State Department yesterday, and Edwin Stanton, of this city, will be nominated for the Attorney-Generalship.

Mr. Buchanan declines making a nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court at this time, because a majority of the Senators present are opposed to him, and they might reject or postpone the nomination—the effect of which would be to force him to send in a different name, or leave the place vacant. It is now much doubted if the present Administration will have any opportunity to fill this vacancy.

The Republicans in Baltimore are reported to be at loggerheads about a division of the spoils in that city.

A letter from Gov. Houston, received here this evening, denies that he has consented to convene the Texas Legislature. He urges a Convention of all the Southern States.

Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, is said to have a letter from John C. Rives, saying that Wendell's printing office was offered to him for eighty thousand dollars, but that it was not worth forty. The letter will be called for on Tuesday.

Lamar's proposition regarding secession is said to have been generally adopted by Mississippi and Alabama, with a good prospect of its adoption in Georgia. It is for the Cotton States to declare themselves out by ordinance, to establish independent postal arrangements and judiciary, but not to refuse to comply with the Revenue laws; and then to send Commissioners to each State, to negotiate for a settlement of the difficulties; reorganizing the Union; and, agreeing upon an interpretation of the present Constitution, to readopt it without dotting an I or crossing a T. Moderate Secessionists, such as Senator Brown, Senator Powell, Moore, Curry, and Stalworth, of Alabama, Pryor and Senator Mason, of Virginia, approve of it.

There has been a meeting of several Senators, and a plan is proposed which is to be settled by action within a day or two, by which it is believed all difficulties will be settled, and the differences of sections healed. The plan is kept private, as the divulgence of it would probably defeat its object.

Corwin's speech on Friday in the Committee was pretty much a reproduction of his speech in the House last Winter. The history of the Slavery exactions of the South, which have been made in the past, and the concessions made by the North to the South, were all recited. Morrill was first called to the chair, and although the Southern men were much exercised by his masterly effort, they could not with any show of reason take exception or offence at it.

Senator Baker, of Oregon, will soon, probably before Thursday, make an elaborate speech explaining his views of the crisis, and the position of Oregon upon it. It is awaited with anxiety, as he is undoubtedly the most eloquent man in the Senate.

It is now understood that Senator Douglas will not make a set speech until the question of secession comes up, in consequence of the action of some State. What course he will pursue is absoletely not known, and probably not by himself, as circumstances will control and color it.

The course of Reuben Davis, in divulging and telegraphing to the people of Mississippi the action of the Committee of Thirty-three, is severely censured by his colleagues on the Committee.

Senator Wade's speech is the controlling topic of conversation. He will not give an advance copy of it, but although he says the Government must be maintained, even by force, if necessary, he will talk calmly, state only facts without theories, and endeavor not to exasperate the radical Secessionists.

I met with one of the largest print manufacturers in the East last evening, who said that in a pecuniary point of view manufacturers at the North were benefitted by the talk of secession; that cotton factors and brokers in the South were never more desirous of selling the stock of cotton that at present. In many instances cotton has been offered for two and a half cents less per pound than three months since; but at even this discount manufacturers refused to buy, having on hand the Spring styles of prints, and a sufficient quantity of cotton for all extra demands, and having perfect confidence that they can purchase every bale of cotton which they wish whenever they need it. He was a strong supporter of Bell and Everett.

The Republican members of each branch of Congress were much gratified this evening at receiving important news from the West, urging them to stand true to their principles, but expressing a desire that they would illustrate to the Southern members that they desire to make no encroachment upon their rights.

A private and impromptu caucus of both Democrats and Republicans of different States was held late this evening, and a feeling was prevalent that, if Southern Cotton States would withhold their secession doctrines for a few weeks, perfect confidence would be restored, and that the financial, commercial and political interests would be strengthened.

I noticed in the streets to-day a Kentuckian wearing a small, beautiful rosette, presenting thirty-three states by so many stars, over which was the word "Union." It attracted much attention, being worn by a true Southern man, on the Sabbath.

An oration by William Godley, of Princeton, and a poem by Albert H. Slasse, of Dickinson College, announced in invitations numerously extended here as exercises for the Biennial Convention of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity, to be held at the Fifth-avenue Hotel, in New-York, on the 27th, are likely to draw together quite a Union crowd—many Southerners having expressed their determination to abide by the National Literary Union, even if the political Union fails.

Mrs. Gaines' great suit is set down for final trial in January, in the Supreme Court—No. sixty-six on the calendar. It involves about two-thirds of the City of New-Orleans. All parties have arrived, and are preparing for the case.

Ex-Senator Cooper, of Maryland, formerly of Pennsylvania, has many advocates for the Attorney-Generalship under Mr. Lincoln. It is reported that the appointment would be satisfactory to a large portion of his State.

Motion will be made in the Supreme Court to-morrow for a mandamus on Gov. Denison, of Ohio, to compel him to comply with the requisition of Gov. Magoffin, of Kentucky, for a rendition in the fugitive slave case. Crittenden, Marshall and Stevenson, of Kentucky, are counsel, and the motion will be argued on Friday next.

A messenger, sent to Baltimore to consult with Reverdy Johnson, and ask if he would accept the Attorney-Generalship and allow Black to succeed Cass, returned without a satisfactory answer.

The Mayor and a large number of the City Government of Boston are here, ostensibly to secure harbor improvements for Boston. Some say to save the Union, and that the same project is on foot in New-York and Philadelphia.

It is now generally conceded that Curtis' Pacific Railroad bill ought to pass, the opposition to the Southern route being mostly withdrawn.

I am told on good authority, that Senator Fitch, of Indiana, told Jeff. Davis yesterday, that if the present secession movement was continued, his State would remain firm by the Union, and demand coercion. He is preparing a strong Union Coercion speech, to precede or follow Douglas.

Senator Slidell has had an interview with the President, said to have been very bitter; that he taunted Mr. Buchanan with imbecility; charged him with responsibility for the crisis, and used very strong language towards him.

Holt, the Postmaster-General, is better to-day, and will be out to-morrow attending to the duties of his office.

It is reported that the Ohio delegation have united upon a line of policy regarding secession, except Vallandigham, as ascertained by a canvass of the members. A caucus of that State will probably be held to-morrow.

Caleb Cushing has arrived, ostensibly to attend to a case in the Supreme Court, but it is generally believed that he is after the Judgeship of the Supreme Court, and that the President favors him.

Later.—The members of the New-York delegation met to-night at John Cochrane's room, to consult upon future action, without regard to politics or party lines. They met at 8 o'clock, and sat till 11 o'clock. Hoard was Chairman, and John Cochrane was Secretary. Twenty-eight were present. Beal and Carter were sick, and necessarily absent. The other six were also necessarily absent. Mr. Reynolds introduced a resolution, drawn by himself, affirming, after a preamble stating the basis of the present Union and the Constitution, that the Union must and shall be preserved; pledging New-York to the support of it. Slavery extension, and the right of secession and coercion, are ignored altogether. The language is very conciliatory, but calm and decided. The proposition met with general support, except on the part of Mr. Sickles, who introduced an amendment, proposing a meeting and consultation between the New-York and Virginia Delegations upon the crisis of affairs, for the purpose of securing a union of action between those two great States. He supported his proposition in a strong speech. Reynolds also supported his resolution in a speech. Sickles' proposition met with no general favor, and was not adopted. Reynolds' was adopted by almost unanimous consent, only Sickles, Barr and Maclay opposing it strongly. Briggs, Cochrane, Haskin, Clarke, and all the Republicans supported it. Sedgwick took very strong Republican grounds, and Clarke went in unequivocally for the support of the Union at all events. They adjourned to Wednesday evening.

The Pennsylvania delegation is called together for 10 o'clock to-morrow—Ohio for to-morrow evening.

Mr. Douglas asserts to-night that he will not make a coercion speech. He favors the exhaustion of all peaceable means, and will await events. This is authoritative.

O. P. Q.

### DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Rumors are circulating that Secretary Thompson has resigned, but there is authority for saying that such is not his present intention.

Senator Benjamin, it is stated, will take an early opportunity to make a secession speech.

Certain Secessionists assert that France, Russia, Prussia, and other European Powers will promptly recognize the independence of any seceding States, and it is said that a line of French steamers, which were intended to be run from Havre to New-York, will be changed from the latter port to New-Orleans.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 16.

A number of Congressmen have prepared speeches, several of which are strongly in favor of coercion, and of such a character as cannot fail to produce additional excitement.

Leading gentlemen of Missouri are privately discussing the question of the separate independence of that State, rather than be involved in the present secession movement.

Postmaster-General Holt, who has been suffering with pneumonia, is convalescent.

The *Constitution*, in noticing the resignation of Gen. Cass, says "To avoid all misconstruction or misstatement of the reasons which caused this event, we have taken pains to ascertain the true cause. It is not that Mr. Cass differed from the President in regard to any portion of his late Message. On the great question of coercing a State to remain in the Union by military force, the President and Gen. Cass were perfectly united in opinion. The difficulty arose from the fact that Mr. Cass insisted that the naval and military force should be sent immediately to Charleston to reinforce the forts in that harbor, and that the President was of the opinion there was no necessity for any such measure in order to secure the forts against attack. This being the President's conviction, he would not sanction a movement which might lead to a collision and bloodshed in the present excited state of feeling in South Carolina and other Southern States, and at the time when every friend of the Union is using his best efforts to prevent its dissolution; or, if that be not possible, to avert the adoption of any measure which would render its reconstruction hopeless."

The President has resolved to appoint Attorney-General Black to the vacant Secretaryship of State. This nomination will be sent to the Senate on Monday.

Dispatches have been received by the Government from Minister Dimitry to the 30th of November. He had just returned to Nicaragua after a visit to Costa Rica, for the purpose of inquiring into certain complaints made against that Government of injuries and indignities committed upon citizens of the United States. From the best information it would appear that these complaints, like too many others, were greatly exaggerated if not wholly groundless.

Col. Lander, who arrived here on Saturday, is already in the field for a Pacific Railroad. His interesting report to the Secretary of the Interior, of the part he took in closing up the Pah-Ute war, will be called for by Congress on Monday.

Among other resolutions which will be submitted to the House at an early day, is one of instruction to the Committee on Judiciary, looking to the amendment of the Neutrality laws so as, in addition to preventing armed expeditions against countries with which we are at peace, to restrain volunteer military forces going from one state to another for the purpose of aiding in resistance to the Federal laws.

Private letters from Vera Cruz state that a Convention at the Capital, composed of officers of the Church and military, had appropriated $300,000 of the Church funds to sustain Miramon in the defence of the Capital.

On Dec. 5, Juarez proclaimed that after April, 1861, all debts are to be paid in cash, half of which may be sight bills on the City of Mexico for the purpose of paying indemnities. All goods remaining in the Custom House over one month are to be sold to pay duties.

Foreign Ministers, except the Spanish, are at Jalapa.

Señor Mata, late Minister to Washington, is a prominent candidate for Governor of Vera Cruz.

Juarez has raised a loan of $600,000 for supplies for the army before the Capital.

## SENATOR WILSON AND CALEB CUSHING.

Senator Wilson has published a letter of comment upon Mr. Cushing's recent speeches in Massachusetts. After showing Mr. Cushing's political inconsistency by quoting largely from his declarations against Slavery during the early part of his career, Mr. Wilson thus alludes to the misrepresentation of his own opinions:

To maintain your allegations against the Republicans, you also refer to and quote from a few unstudied sentences of mine, uttered in the first flush of our brilliant national triumph. These sentences, by which a legal and peaceful success, achieved by the ballot-box, is described in the metaphorical language of the conflicts and triumphs of physical forces, you, Sir, misinterpret, misconstrue, pervert—from them you draw inferences of my meaning, wholly unwarranted. In speaking of the magnitude of the victory, I spoke of it as a triumph over the element of political power, the slave power. That phrase, the slave power, which you now stigmatize as a "petty phrase of faction," upon which "Republicans are continually ringing the changes," has been for many years used by political parties, by public men, by presses, by the people; and I supposed every man knew its political significance, knew there was a well-defined and vital distinction between the words slave-power and Slavery, slaveholders, Slave States, South, local interest, State rights. We speak of the slave-power as an illegitimate power, begotten of Slavery, a seductive, aggressive, domineering power, which has for some years swayed and controlled the national Government, against the forms and the spirit of the laws and the Constitution, against the justice, liberty, faith, honor, humanity and religion, of the nation, for the purposes of personal ambition and sectional domination. When we speak of the slave-power, we no more speak of the purely local domestic interests and legal and constitutional rights of Slave States, than do the people of New-York speak of the just legal rights of the Central Railroad, when they speak of its controlling influence at Albany.

I said, in the speech you so unfairly criticise, that the present haughty and domineering Slave-power had borne our country far away from the faith and policy of our fathers—that we had protested against its aggressive policy, appealed to the heart, conscience, and reason of the nation—that it was now broken beneath our feet, that our heels were upon it, that it was ground to powder—that whatever might happen, whoever might come into power hereafter, that the Slave-power could never be what it had been, could never sway the councils of America. You say, Sir, that I "did not distinctly define" what I "intended by the expression, Slave-power;" that it "intends, and must intend, the entire slaveholding interest of the South—that is to say, the slave property and the constitutional and legal rights therein of fifteen Southern States"—that I mean "fifteen States of the Union, their power and their rights and their persons," "the power and the rights of those at the North, who sympathize with the Southern States, are crushed and ground to powder by the numerical power of sixteen States." These inferences are unwarranted by my words—these imputations are cruelly unjust. My unpremeditated, unguarded words concerning the slave power may perhaps be tortured by the reckless tongue or pen of political malignity so as to appear to mean "the entire slaveholding interest of the South, the slave property and the constitutional and legal rights of the fifteen Southern States"—"their rights and their persons;" but I never conceived, thought, nor intended to give utterance to any such sentiments. If I know myself, I should blush with a sense of self-abasement, if I should cherish in my heart a sentiment of hatred, or the wish to put the brand of inequality or degradation upon my countrymen of any section of the Union. In hundreds of addresses before the people, in the public press, in the halls of legislation, I have, over and over again, recognized the doctrine of State rights in its fullest sense, disavowed any purpose to make aggressions upon the Constitutional rights of the States within the Union, to regulate their domestic affairs, and disclaimed all hostility towards our countrymen of the South. I have voted as cheerfully for measures for the interests of the South as I have for the interests of the North. I would pour out the treasure and the blood of the nation as generously for the defence of the South as I would for the defence of my native New-England.

You, Sir, are now retailing the theories and repeating the fallacies of the disciples of Mr. Calhoun to Massachusetts. Vain, Sir, will be your efforts to pervert the reason or seduce the heart of her sons. The men of Massachusetts stand, and they will continue to stand, on these questions concerning the powers of the General Government, secession, nullification, and disunion, by the doctrines of Daniel Webster and the acts of Andrew Jackson. They will be slow to repudiate the principles of Constitutional construction Daniel Webster maintained in his immortal replies to Hayne and Calhoun, and which Andrew Jackson enunciated in his proclamation against nullification.

You speak, Sir, of "reigns of terror," of being "doomed to die in exile from Massachusetts," of your "chances of proscription, exile, or axe." Have you a realizing sense that you merit the "doom of proscription, exile, or axe?" Or do you wish to arouse the sensibilities, excite the admiration, quicken the gratitude, of the Secessionists? Or are these only the utterances of that teeming fancy which sees the advancing spectre of the "man on horseback?" Pray, Sir, pardon me for suggesting that you quite magnify your position in Massachusetts. Surely, a gentleman who was "exiled" into the ranks of the little squad of the Slave code Democrats of Massachusetts, last November, cannot be deemed by the people of that Commonwealth, in their pride of conscious power, other than harmless. If you make no attempt—and I am sure you will not—to put in execution your impotent threat, to "throttle us in our tracks," in a certain event, you may yet live many years on the banks of your clear, bright, sparkling Merrimac, and, after "life's fitful fever," sleep among friends and kindred. Perhaps a generous people may forgive, if they do not forget, your speeches and acts in the interests of Slavery; and gratefully remember your earlier accents for Liberty.

HENRY WILSON.

## A DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER.

### TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES—A RECOMMENDATION.

Numerous appeals have been made to me by pious and patriotic associations and citizens, in view of the present distracted and dangerous condition of our country, to recommend that a day be set apart for Humiliation, Fasting and Prayer throughout the Union. In compliance with their request, and my own sense of duty, I designate Friday, the 4th day of January, 1861, for this purpose, and recommend that the people assemble on that day, according to their several forms of worship, to keep it as a solemn Fast.

The Union of the States is at the present moment threatened with alarming and immediate danger—panic and distress of a fearful character prevail throughout the land—our laboring population are without employment, and consequently deprived of the means of earning their bread—indeed, hope seems to have deserted the minds of men. All classes are in a state of confusion and dismay; and the wisest counsels of our best and purest men are wholly disregarded.

In this, the hour of our calamity and peril, to whom shall we resort for relief but to the God of our Fathers? His Omnipotent Arm only can save us from the awful effects of our own crimes and follies—our own ingratitude and guilt towards our Heavenly Father.

Let us then, with deep contrition and penitent sorrow, unite in humbling ourselves before the Most High, in confessing our individual and national sins, and in acknowledging the justice of our punishment. Let us implore Him to remove from our hearts that false pride of opinion which would impel us to persevere in wrong for the sake of consistency, rather than yield a just submission to the unforeseen exigencies by which we are now surrounded. Let us, with deep reverence, beseech Him to restore the friendship and good will which prevailed, in former days, among the people of the several States; and, above all, to save us from the horrors of civil war and "blood-guiltiness." Let our fervent prayers ascend to His Throne, that He would not desert us in this hour of extreme peril, but remember us as He did our fathers in the darkest days of the Revolution, and preserve our Constitution and our Union, the work of their hands, for ages yet to come. An Omnipotent Providence may overrule existing evils for permanent good. He can make the wrath of man to praise Him, and the remainder of wrath He can restrain. Let me invoke every individual, in whatever sphere of life he may be placed, to feel a personal responsibility to God and his country for keeping this day holy, and for contributing all in his power to remove our actual and impending calamities.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1860.

## VISIT OF HON. EDWARD BATES TO THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

SPRINGFIELD, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Edward Bates, of Missouri, arrived from St. Louis at a late hour last evening. He came by invitation of the President elect, with whom he spent most of his time to-day.

It is currently reported that the Secretaryship of the Interior was formally offered him.

Mr. Bates takes very strong ground against secession, and says secession is treason and must be put down, and the authority of the Government maintained at all hazards.

Mr. Bates returned home this evening.

## MANIFESTO FROM SENATOR TOOMBS.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Saturday, Dec. 15.

It is understood that Senator Toombs is about leaving for Washington. He has just published a letter in reference to the fifth article of the Constitution. He says, the Constitution should be amended, and the amendments should be such as neither could be evaded nor resisted by the Abolition States, and such as would give full and ample security to Southern rights. He adds, that if the Republican Party will vote for these amendments, or even a majority vote in good faith in favor of them, they can easily be carried through Congress, and then he thinks it would be reasonable and fair to postpone final action by the Southern States until the Legislatures of the Northern States could be conveniently called together for definite action or amendment in regard to the Personal Liberty bills. If the Northern States refuse to acquiesce in this, then he urges Georgia to secede at the latest by the 4th of March.

The Georgia Legislature will adjourn next Wednesday. Nothing of general interest is transpiring.

## AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, Saturday, Dec. 15.

The South Carolina Legislature elected Mr. Pickens Governor on the seventh ballot to-day. The vote was as follows: Pickens, 82; Johnson, 64; scattering, 12.

The House, yesterday, by a small majority, voted in favor of adjourning the Legislature to Charleston. The Senate may concur on Monday.

But few delegates to the Convention have arrived. Messrs. Cobb and Miles are here. Mr. Hooker, Commissioner from Mississippi, and Mr. Elmore, from Alabama, are here.

It is the beginning and ending of all conversations that South Carolina will promptly pass an ordinance of secession, and for weal or woe resume the powers of sovereignty.

Considerable gloom appears to prevail among all classes at the prevalence of the small-pox, deterring hundreds from visiting here.

## WENDELL PHILLIPS' LECTURE ON MOBS AND EDUCATION.

### A GREAT CROWD BUT NO RIOT.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 16.

An audience of thousands assembled at the Music Hall this forenoon, to hear Wendell Phillips' discourse on "Mobs and Education." Anticipating some disturbance, the Chief of Police, with a numerous force, was present, and several military companies, acting under private orders from the authorities, were in readiness at their armories. The audience in the body of the hall seemed composed of those usually attending Sabbath services there, and embracing about an equal proportion of ladies. The galleries and wings were crowded with men, apparently strangers to the preaching of Theodore Parker and those who succeed him.

Mr. Phillips spoke of mobs in general, and the mob which broke up the late John Brown meeting in particular. His remarks were distinguished by his usual eloquence of words, in the denunciation of everything and everybody disagreeing with the extreme views peculiar to himself. He spoke of the ignorance of the daily Press of Boston, and the miserable incapacity of the City Government, under the first head. Mr. Fay, who presided over the meeting, raised on the ruins of the John Brown Convention, received the full measure of the speaker's abuse. Under the second, he said that with the exception of the *Atlas and Bee* no daily paper has uttered a word of hearty, fitting rebuke of the mob, and the daily Press were nothing but despicable tools. The Mayor he held personally responsible for allowing the disgraceful attack upon the peaceable citizens in Tremont Temple.

Mr. Phillips spoke nearly an hour and a half, and was listened to with close attention; the meeting being interrupted occasionally, but very briefly, by stamping and hissing. At the close of the meeting a large crowd had gathered outside the building, and on the appearance of Mr. Phillips a great rush was made, but whether with a purpose of violence toward him seemed uncertain. His friends at once rallied, and with a large force of police escorted him to his residence in Essex-street, a mob of several hundreds pressing around cheering and yelling. The mob for some time blocked up Washington and Essex streets, stopping the horse-cars and crowding the people miscellaneously. The cold weather and the urgent arguments of the police dispersed the crowd in about half an hour, and the usual Sabbath-day quiet was restored.

There were many contradictory statements yesterday about the military, but it is a fact that several companies of the Second Regiment were notified to be in readiness, but their services were not called for.

Private meetings have recently been held, and it is believed that an organization exists with the determination to prevent Mr. Phillips from speaking on any secular day or evening. Had the present occasion not been the Sabbath, little doubt exists but that a fearful riot would have ensued.

## THE CRISIS IN NEW-YORK.

### Private Meeting to Urge the South to Postpone Disunion.

### Speeches of Chas. O'Conor, Gen. Dix, Hon. D. S. Dickinson, and Others.

A private meeting was held on Saturday, at the office of Richard Lathers, Esq., No. 33 Pine-street, to adopt measures for the postponement of Southern action on the subject of Disunion. No persons were admitted except those to whom written invitations had been sent, reporters even from the Press being excluded. The following list of persons invited has been published with the official report of the proceedings:

John J. Cisco,
G. Kemble,
Aaron Ward,
Thomas Tileston,
James Brooks,
Royal Phelps,
A. A. Low,
A. C. Courtney,
Stewart Brown,
[illegible]
Henry Grinnell,
Charles O'Conor,
James T. Brady,
Millard Fillmore,
W. Hunt,
William Kelly,
Wm. B. Astor,
Gerard Hallock,
Chas. Comstock,
Erastus Corning,
Gusta's W. Smith,
Horatio Seymour,
Geo. E. Baldwin,
P. W. Engs,
D. S. Dickinson,
Wm. Duncan,
Watts Sherman,
Joshua J. Henry,
Elias S. Higgins,
A. S. Jarvis,
Vine H. Kingsley,
O. G. Carter,
John M. Barbour,
E. B. Hart,
Wm. Miner,
Jas. D. Morgan,
Edwin Croswell,
Augustus Schell,
Wilson G. Hunt,
Erastus Brooks,
Gen. Vielie,
John A. Parker,
S. J. Tilden,
G. C. Bronson,
G. B. Lamar,
James T. Soutter,
Benj. Loder,
G. C. Verplanck,
P. B. Sweeney,
E. F. Purdy,
S. P. Russel,
James Munroe,
John A. Dix,
Jas. W. Beekman,
C. Aug. Davis,
J. H. Brower,
Reuben Withers,
A. Vanderpoel,
Martin Van Buren,
T. W. Clerke,
John Kelly,
Geo. W. Clinton,
W. B. Clerke,
Isaac Bell,
Thos. E. Davis,
Stephen Johnson,
John A. Stewart,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Robert C. Glover,
Benjamin Nott,
James Avisell,
Thos. Bacon,
Edward Dodge,
A. B. Getty,
John B. Higgins,
J. A. Greene, Jr.,
A. C. Paige,
Judge Allen,
Jas. C. Spencer,
A. B. Conger,
George Bartlett,
H. S. Randal,
Carlos Cobb,
Israel T. Hatch,
N. E. Paine,
Wooster Sherman,
John D. Pierson,
Wm. F. Russell,
Horace Day,
E. J. Brown,
Wm. Duer,
Sol. G. Haven,
O. B. Wheeler,
Lorenzo Burrows,
R. H. Walworth,
D. D. Alkin,
D. B. St. John,
T. B. Satterthwaite,
F. S. Lathrop,
J. D. Jones,
Lt.-Gen. W. Scott,
George B. Dorr,
Elwood Walter,
C. F. Lindsley,
James E. Shaw,
C. S. Johnson,
Sydney E. Morse,
Townsend Cox,
John Van Buren,
Amasa J. Parker,
Douglas Robinson,
Danl. F. Tiemann,
Abm. S. Hewitt,
Edward Cooper,
D. Devlin,
John C. Hamilton,
J. Gordon Bennett,
Thomas Slocomb,
R. G. Horton,
James F. Cox,
J. R. Bulkley,
Wm. J. Pickersgill,
Samuel D. Babcock,
James E. Brown,
[illegible]
[illegible]
John F. Brown,
J. B. Johnston,
George G. Sampson,
S. B. Caldwell,
George W. Bee,
Fred. Hudson,
John Allen,
Geo. W. Hennings,
Rev. T. H. Taylor,
Rev. F. L. Hawkes,
Prof. Mitchell,
Edw'd H. Gillilan,
J. Leaycraft,
H. O. Brewer,
Andrew Mount,
Moses Taylor,
Maunsfield Lovell,
Richard Schell,
Benj. R. Winthrop,
J. W. Chanler,
Jas. Maurice, Jr.,
Charles Roome,
Lucius Hopkins,
A. P. Pillot,
S. M. L. Barlow,
S. F. Butterworth,
R. W. Howe,
W. D. Parsons,
Jehial Read,
Edward Haight,
J. S. Thayer,
W. F. Havemeyer,
Wm. Redmond,
Henry Hopkins,
Lyman Tremain,
D. D. Barnard,
R. W. Peckham,
Gen. P. Gansevoort,
August Belmont,
Wm. McMurray,
J. J. Roosevelt,
Le Grand Capers,
Emerson Coleman,
Gould Hoyt,
Robert Soutter,
Ed. N. Y. *Observer*,
Daniel W. Teller,
James Punnett,
A. T. Stewart,
Wm. T. Coleman,
Hiram Ketchum,

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Lathers, who spoke of the disastrous condition into which the country had been brought by the sectional agitators of the North, who had pushed their aggressions so far that the South, hopeless of its rights under the Confederacy, proposes to save its institutions out of it. We have met, said Mr. L., to ask them in a fraternal spirit to pause and consider their *duties to that part of their Northern brethren whose sympathies have always been with Southern rights and against Northern aggression;* to coöperate with us in bringing back to its pristine integrity our common heritage—the Constitution—and rebuke and effectually put down the fell spirit which threatens to divide us. We propose to send a Committee to the South, to lay our views before their statesmen, and to express our sympathy for their wrongs, and to assure them of our continued coöperation and hopes of success in speedily procuring for them that equality which abstract justice, as well as the Constitution, guarantees to them and their institutions. We wish to assure them not only of our own fidelity to the Constitution, and our fraternal feelings to all parts of our common country, but to inspire them with hope that the *evils of abolition have culminated*, and that a returning sense of justice will mark the future legislation of the nullifying States of the North.

Mr. Lathers closed by proposing Charles O'Conor, Esq., as Chairman of the meeting,—which was ratified with applause. Three gentlemen were then appointed Secretaries.

A letter was read from H. Gourdin, Esq., of Charleston, S. C., who had been consulted in regard to the proposal to appoint a Committee to visit that State. He replies that Judge Magrath, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Memminger, whom he had consulted, agree with him in thinking that such a visit would be "without influence and utterly useless for the purposes indicated." He says they must themselves see how little is to be hoped from that "change of sentiment" which they represent as going on with so much celerity in the North, when they note the tone of the discussions in Congress and the language of the Republican Press. The only question for the North to consider is whether the South shall be permitted to go out peaceably. If they are, he says they will be as ready to trade and to establish with the Northern States as friendly relations as they will with any other people, or as have existed between them before; but if war is to be forced upon the South to compel her submission, her condition will be no worse than that which will be ultimately forced upon her by Republican rule. Secession, therefore, is the fixed determination of the people of our State, and which cannot now be changed.

Judge A. J. Parker, in a letter, expresses the opinion that nothing can be done with South Carolina, but that if Georgia can be saved the States lying west of her will be in much less danger.

Judge A. C. Paige expresses the opinion that there is but one way in which the harmonious relations between the North and South can be reëstablished. "The Northern States," he says, "must proffer to the citizens of the South satisfactory guarantees that they shall, in the future, enjoy, undisturbed, all the rights of person and property, to which they are entitled under the Constitution, and that the *decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States in relation to these rights of property, especially in the Territories, shall be recognized as correct expositions of the Constitution, and shall be respected and obeyed as such.* Under these decisions upon the principles of law adopted therein, it is apparent that the rights in slave property in the Territories cannot be destroyed or impaired by either Congressional or Territorial legislation."

Ex-Gov. Hunt says it "has seemed to him at times that nothing less than Divine power can save our Union from destruction,"—but he thinks on the whole that patriots who love their country must not desert their post. He thinks a National Convention should be held, to be preceded by a State Convention. Should such a Convention be called, he says, "I will endeavor to be there."

Rev. Dr. Hawkes wrote that events beyond his control prevented his attendance. He was sorry to add that private letters from four of the Southern States satisfied him that disunion was inevitable.

After these letters had been read, Charles O'Conor, Esq., the Chairman, addressed the meeting. He regretted that some one else had not been selected to preside, and then proceeded to the consideration of the questions that had brought them together. Gentlemen, said he, from a position of entire seclusion from political interests and public affairs, I have had occasion, not for a week, a month, or a single year, but for a number of years, to peruse with great attention the history of the times presented to us by the action of political parties; and I have seen, I conceive, during a period of some years' duration, a tendency in political action that, in my judgment, necessarily led, as an unavoidable consequence, to a dissolution of this Union. *Political parties should never be divided upon "moral questions," as they are called.* In the phrase "moral," I include the whole circle of religious opinion. And political parties can never be beneficially formed in a Free State, founded upon the odium and detestation in which one party is required to hold the life, walk and conversation and morals, or the religious opinions of another. [Applause.] It hence follows that when politicians seeking for some issue upon which to divide the community, select as their point, as their banner, "Odium against Negro Slavery," they select an issue which necessarily leads sooner or later to a dissolution of the Union. It was—and no truer philosophy could have been uttered, and I find no fault with the expression—it was necessarily an "irrepressible conflict," in which one party or the other must be absolutely subdued, so that it could no longer sustain, in any degree, the contest with the other. I do not think it was an "irrepressible conflict" in any of the senses in which the term has been used, or in the way in which it was understood by those who uttered it; but it was necessarily an irrepressible conflict. I cannot imagine it to be possible that two distinct nations—and each of these States is, for certain political purposes, and all the purposes of this question, distinct nations—that two distinct nations can live together in one civil government, each entertaining an utter detestation of the life and morals of the other. And permit me to say in this connection that when I speak of nations I am not to be understood as referring to the effective political majority. The effective political majority of a State in this Union speak the voice of the State. They are a nation; the minority are a nullity, and they have no voice or power. It hence follows that when the utter detestation of the life and morals of the people of Carolina have made the basis of a political party in New-York, and that political party acquires the ascendency in the political affairs of the Government, these two States cannot live together except in the relation of oppressor and oppressed. [Applause.] The more powerful will trample on the weaker. It may trample on the weaker according to some written constitution, so that there will be no direct violation of its letter. It may trample upon it in a way justifiable by some course of argument as conformable to law, but it will trample upon the weaker after all. There can be no political society between those whose political wishes in this respect cannot be represented in the Government. There can be no relation between the hater and the detested, except the relation of oppressor and oppressed. [Applause.] It is vain to say, "We will give you actual laws." It is vain to say, "Congress can pass no laws to injure the Southern States." It is not by litigation. It is not by legislation that the oppression will be effected. It is by the unseen and potent influence of the Executive Department of the Government, and that influence controls the whole, and must lead to oppression of the South if it is permitted to pass into the hands of those who hate them for the love of God. [Applause.] And, gentlemen, whilst I deplore secession as much as any man who breathes, whilst I deplore secession as fraught with the greatest evils, *I have looked upon it as an inevitable event whenever those who detest the life and conversation of the people of the South acquire the political control of the central Government at Washington.* [Applause.] Not as a thing that must happen on the instant, but which must pretty soon follow. It is the natural, the necessary, the inevitable consequence; and, although I may dislike particular individuals at the South, and believe that they are influenced by evil motives, and take advantage of the present state of things for the purpose of advancing private ends and aims, I cannot find fault with the South as a unit. I look upon the South as a unit, and upon the North as a unit. I do not take account of men at the South who are influenced by bad motives. I do not take account of the men at the North who are influenced by bad or good motives. I look upon the South as that effective majority which represents the feelings and interests of the South, and I look upon the North as it is represented by that effective majority which speaks the voice of the North. And, looking at them in this way, I see that *there is an imperious necessity*, if the South cannot otherwise protect itself against the aggressive spirit of the North, *a real necessity for this act of secession.* [Faint applause.] Now some bad men undoubtedly desire it. The South is full, I am sure, of men who are anxious to prevent it. I am sure that there are numerous well known secession leaders who lead for the purpose of leading aright, and leading in the end, if they can, the multitude who follow through the wilderness of doubt and dismay into the promised land of Union and fraternity. [Applause.] *I deem utterly unworthy the observation that the South has offended. As a unit it has not offended.* [Loud applause.] As a unit it has only struggled to sustain itself against the rapidly accumulating majority of those who hold them and their dearest institutions in such a regard that the destruction of those interests and the whole country was necessary. Therefore I say that *there is no fault in the South, as a whole, and it has nothing to atone for.* [Applause.]

Let us look, then, to the North. And I ask what are we to say of ourselves? Why, I am myself a native of the North. My ancestors came from a country ten degrees nearer the pole than the country in which I live. I am a child of the North in every sense. I have scarcely a friend, no correspondence, and I have no interests, political or otherwise, in the South, and God gave me a physical constitution that would not permit me to live five degrees further South than the country in which I am placed. So I can have no personal interests, can be suspected of no personal interest, or ought not at least in common justice to be suspected of personal views, when I say that the South, speaking of it as a unit, as one subject, as one portion of this country, has not offended, and has only struggled for its life, to keep its head above the rapidly advancing waters of this black sea of abolitionism, which threatens to drown it. [Applause.] So much as to the South.

Now, as to the North. Gentlemen, do I stand here to slander it? Not at all. All my pride, all my affections, all my interests are here—my birth was in the North, and my grave shall lie in the North. Let no man suspect me of infidelity to the North, or of going, cap in hand, sneaking, to seek favor of any description from the South. I demand nothing, and we demand nothing from it. But let me say to the North, that I have no fear of the dishonest politicians of the North—there are dishonest politicians everywhere. I have no fear of those who are denominated the leaders at the North. *There is no source of evil whatever in the North except the honest, conscientious mistake of the honest, conscientious people of the North, who have drank into their bosoms this dreadful error*—that it is their duty, before God and man, according to worldly honor, to crush out and trample upon the system of Slavery upon which the prosperity of the South and the permanency of this Union in its present form depend. [Applause.] *There are no enemies to this Union except the honest, virtuous, conscientious people of the North, whose action is to be feared.* Let us draw away that support, and that instant this disturbing, mischievous controversy ends, and our Union renews its youth, and appears before us as an institution designed to perpetuity and to bless untold millions for untold ages. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, where is our hope? Why, it is in having a little space of time to look about us here at the North—in having a little time to correct our errors and *to withdraw political power from those who would use it destructively.* There is no other means—there is no other remedy. The question is this: Can we obtain a little time? Can we induce the South to believe in our continued fidelity, to believe in the practicability of accomplishing our hopes, and that thus harmony may be restored, and such a state of things created by the way of proper guarantees as will render the South safe within the Union? That is the question. Now, undoubtedly a voice coming from the City of New-York will be recognized as the voice of a friend, for here there was not only an effective majority, but a mighty majority in favor of doing entire justice to the South, and of keeping out of power this dangerous party whose first advent to power—the very name of its advent to power—has shaken our Republic to its foundations. Can we obtain a little time? I understand the proposition is that this City shall appeal to the South for time; induce them, if possible, to stay their hand, and endure, if possible, dangers for a time. This, certainly, I think they ought to do. There are a great many safeguards for public liberty in our Constitution. There are a great many safeguards for the rights of oppressed States and endangered interests in our Constitution, and a resort to some one of these, if our people and our representatives in Congress would earnestly unite, might give to our friends at the South assurances that political power cannot and will not be wielded, even by the Executive, or Executive patronage, to their destruction.

And, gentlemen, *can we afford them guarantees? I think we can.* [Applause.] In the first place, we have nothing to fear, in my judgment, except from honest men, as I have said before, who have been misled and deceived—who have been misled and deceived in a very great degree, not by politicians, but by persons in other walks of life—by moral lecturers and by ministers of the Gospel, who have entertained—very conscientiously, I am willing to say—mistaken views upon this subject, taken up, perhaps, under the influence of excitement and from very improper conduct occasionally manifested on the part of Southern men in and out of Congress. You all remember that in the celebrated and recent canvass between Fremont and Buchanan, when this identical matter was before the people, it was said in the newspapers, I doubt not with substantial truth, that three thousand pulpits were pouring out their thunders against Slavery and calling upon the people in the name of the

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

## AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

### The Change in the Organic Law of the Empire—What has Brought it About—The Emperor's Cabinet—The Health of the Empress, &c.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1860.

After a month's parturition the long-looked for and long promised change in the organic law of the Empire has been realized. The "crowning of the edifice," that vague maximum of political perfection so often promised by the Emperor in his moments of magnanimity, has arrived at "the commencement of the end." From the condition of the one-man power we have suddenly passed into that of the semi-parliamentary. From two bodies which followed servilely in the wake of the Emperor and his man Friday, the Count DE MORNY, we have two bodies which his Majesty himself now dignifies with the title of "Chambers"—a Senate and a Lower House—which will have the right to initiate laws, to discuss them without restraint, and to actually vote their own opinions! The thing is incredible!

For weeks the air has been full of surmises in regard to this change. It was not accomplished without a certain effort. There were susceptibilities to take care of, ambitions to satisfy, which imposed upon His Majesty a nice piece of political and personal engineering. The strangest stories were told of M. FOULD. This gentleman, who has been attached to the interests of LOUIS NAPOLEON since 1848, who has been his Minister of State and President of the Council ever since the commencement of the Empire, and who has been a most faithful and valuable public officer, was not to be pushed out of office upon any slight pretext. And yet M. DE PERSIGNY, a still more intimate friend of His Majesty, and, we may be permitted to add, Mme. DE PERSIGNY as well, who have conceived a dislike to M. FOULD, have not ceased a moment for years, their efforts to displace the latter from the Cabinet. It was M. FOULD who made the match between the Emperor and Empress, and till lately it was always the Empress who insisted upon retaining M. FOULD in the Cabinet to the exclusion of M. DE PERSIGNY—the latter, it should be stated, making it a contingency of his entry into the Cabinet, at least within the last two years, that M. FOULD should go out of it. But we are told that lately the Empress changed views in regard to M. FOULD, and from a friend and protector became an enemy. The change is attributed to the well known influence of the priesthood over Her Majesty,—to the Cardinal Archbishop and to the Almoner of the Tuileries, Her Majesty's confessor. M. FOULD is a Jew and holds very advanced opinions on the Italian question. The loss of the secular power of the Pope is nothing to him. Her Majesty, on the contrary, is deeply enlisted in the misfortunes of His Holiness, and even opposes the Emperor's Italian policy. It is not probable that her opposition exercises much weight with a man like LOUIS NAPOLEON, but yet it may imprint a certain color to the events that are happening. M. WALEWSKI, who replaces M. FOULD, is not afflicted at all with Italianism, and the Empress and her friends of the clerical party have thus far obtained a triumph. It has been asserted in public that Her Majesty, when she left for England, declared that she would not return till M. FOULD was replaced, and the gossips further add that Her Majesty refused on certain occasions to go to the Emperor's table, because he would not yield to her wishes in regard to the Pope.

There are yet other stories, other griefs, in connection with the resignation of M. FOULD. It is certain that the Empress was displeased with him because he refused to give to the Duchess of Alba a State funeral. This was the commencement of the quarrel: the Minister's anti-Papal tendencies did the rest. After Her Majesty's arrival in Scotland, she wrote to the Emperor, demanding M. FOULD's removal as the greatest pleasure he could afford her. His Majesty should have shown or mentioned this letter to M. FOULD, at the same time saying that he wished to comply with Her Majesty's request, so far as to take from him the ministry of the Imperial Household, connected until now, with the Ministry of State. At such an intimation as this M. FOULD deemed it his duty to resign. On the other hand, M. FOULD has also his griefs—griefs which made the Ministry of the Household no sinecure. Among the principal of these was the thieving of the officers of the household from the civil list. M. FOULD had the charge of the Emperor's twenty-five millions of salary, and was likely to know how the money was spent. To his continual annoyance, he found that this sum had outlets which were far from legal, and for which he was blamed, notwithstanding the fact that the offending parties were very near His Majesty's person. M. FOULD was, perhaps, not sorry, after all, to get rid of this troublesome portfolio.

As regards the other changes in the Cabinet, they were of much less importance and all turned more or less upon M. FOULD. The Count CHASSELOUP LOUBAT has long desired the Ministry of Marine, but it is doubtful whether the other changes were agreeable to all the parties. M. DE PERSIGNY was tired indeed of his London mission, and was anxious again to enter the Cabinet; but the change of Admiral HAMELIN to the Chancellerie of the Legion of Honor and the Duke of Malakoff to the Governorship of Algiers could not by any possibility be agreeable to either of the gentlemen. The frequent change of the direction of Algiers and the Colonies, that is to say, its shifting from one Ministry to another, has been productive of much harm, for there is no greater evil to the State, as every one knows, than fluctuating legislation. But the late unfortunate conflict between the military and civil authorities in Algiers, coupled with what His Majesty saw himself while there, provoked this new and important change in relation to that colony. The Emperor was struck with the martial air of the Arabs, and during a *fantasia* given by the natives in his honor, he turned to one of his officers and said, "Why this is not a people; it is an army!" The old vanquisher of Sebastopol is to be charged with the training and education of these Arabs, and we may therefore look for an augmentation in the Zouave and Turco element of the French army.

The changes in the organic law of the Empire were forced upon the Emperor and were absolutely unavoidable, notwithstanding the assertions of his friends that they were spontaneous and voluntary. As long ago as the day of departure of the Emperor last year, to take command of his army in Italy, the *Journal des Debats* exclaimed: "*How long is France going to carry her liberties abroad and leave none at home?* And this demand of the Orleanist journal, which had a response in every French breast, no matter of what party, has been swelling and growing, and gaining magnitude by the events in Savoy, Nice and Italy, until it must be answered. It is too illogical not to strike the dullest comprehension, for France to spend hundreds of millions of her hard-earned treasure to give liberty and a free Constitutional Government to a foreign country, while at home the people who earn this money are subjected to a one-man power. We do not believe, therefore, that NAPOLEON could much longer have resisted this sentiment of the nation, and while we do not doubt but that the concession is made without reluctance, we cannot admit that it was spontaneous and voluntary.

This near approach to the Parliamentary system of the free Monarchies will prove the entering wedge, if nothing more, to something better. It will be the commencement of that happy realization, the "*couronnement de l'edifice.*" The nation must be gradually educated up to the point of complete liberty of speech and liberty of the Press. To-day we have almost complete liberty of speech. We are promised, also, liberty of the Press. But the Press has been given to understand that from this moment it will be indulged in a greater degree of liberty. We shall see what will be the result of this non-official indulgence.

The transfer of the Ministry of the Household of the Emperor to Marshal VAILLANT, Grand Provost of the Palace, gives general satisfaction.

These changes have thrown the entire Administration into such confusion that months will be required, with the tedious and tortuous habits of organization of the French, to arrive again at their normal condition.

The *Moniteur* announced, a few days ago, that the health of the Empress had much improved since her arrival in Scotland. This announcement was made so soon after Her Majesty's arrival that people naturally wondered. The mystery is easily solved. Her Majesty was alarmed about her health, and feared that she was afflicted with the same terrible disorder as that which terminated so rapidly the life of her much-loved sister. She consulted M. PAUL DUBOIS, who assured her to the contrary, but this did not suffice—she desired still further assurances. M. DUBOIS, who has an exalted opinion of the ability of Mr. SIMPSON, the well-known Edinburgh surgeon, and naturally preferring that his own opinion should be contradicted or corroborated by a foreigner, advised Her Majesty to see Mr. SIMPSON. Mr. S., we are informed, corroborated the opinion of Prof. DUBOIS, and assured Her Majesty that her symptoms possessed no gravity whatever; and from this moment dates the amelioration in Her Majesty's condition. Her return to France will perhaps be fixed at an earlier day than was at first intended.

MALAKOFF.

## INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

### Further Details by the Europa—The Proposed Visit of American Militia to England and France—The Seige of Gaeta—Count Cavour on the Sardinian Policy.

The mails by the steamship *Europa*, whose arrival at Boston has been announced, reached this City on Saturday night.

The financial and commercial news by the *Europa* will be found in the money column of this morning's TIMES.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* says:

"The militia of the United States of America have decided on sending a deputation to Paris. I presume the idea was suggested by the English volunteer proposed visits; at all events the Minister of the United States in Paris has informed the originators of the idea in America that the Emperor NAPOLEON will be happy to see, as proposed, 500 armed American militiamen pay a friendly visit to France. This statement is official."

The Empress of the French had visited Manchester, and she was very enthusiastically received by the few people who knew of her arrival.

The political intelligence by the *Europa* is quite unimportant. The news from Italy, announcing the sortie and the repulse at Gaeta, has been already fully given by telegraph.

News had reached Cape Town from the Zambesi Mission. Dr. LIVINGSTONE was pursuing his discoveries with his usual success. He was about to proceed, without any stoppage, up to the Makalolo country. The *Ma Robert* was entirely disabled, and the party were about to proceed on an overland journey, and on their return they expected to find a new steamer ready for them, with which they would try to reach the great Lake Nyassi by the Rowara River, said to flow out of it, and to be navigable 100 leagues in length.

### The Siege of Gaeta.

A letter, dated Roadstead of Gaeta, 19th November, has the following:

We were kept yesterday by bad weather in the port of Civita Vecchia. We there took on board Gen. Bosco, a Captain of the Neapolitan Staff, and two French gentlemen of the Legitimist Party. They came from Rome, and had a chest with them containing about 100,000 francs in gold. We landed them, and also dispatches for the French Admiral.

You may rely upon the subjoined news as perfectly authentic.

The Piedmontese fleet has returned to Naples. The Piedmontese will attack Gaeta on the land side. Their advanced posts are at 1,500 metres from the mole and the forts. They are placing 150 mortars in line to open fire. They are constructing five batteries, three of which are ready.

Yesterday the besieged fired about 200 cannon shots, to impede the construction of these batteries; but their aim is bad, and the firing did not prevent the works going on.

Two Neapolitan officers, disguised as Spanish sailors, have been taken prisoners in the vicinity of the camp, and will be tried by a council of war.

The Queen Mother, the Princesses, and younger Princes, embarked to-day on board a Spanish vessel, and sail this evening for Rome. It is also to Rome that the King and Counts TRANI and TRAPANI will proceed, should the bombardment compel them to abandon this position, which is held in spite of common sense and humanity.

Sickness, typhus fever especially, has broken out in the garrison, which is too numerous for the place. It appears that it consists of about 18,000 men and 1,000 horses, while the Piedmontese army is only 15,000 strong, and yet no attempt has been made at a *sortie*. Perhaps they were waiting for the arrival of Gen. Bosco. An armistice was concluded to-day, which has just transpired at seven this evening; but the Neapolitans have not recommenced firing.

As regards the Piedmontese, they are waiting till all their batteries are ready for commencing the attack; but this morning Gen. CIALDINI took advantage of the armistice to request the King to hoist a white flag on the palace occupied by the Queen, that it might not be fired upon.

The besieged endeavor to keep up their spirits by persuading themselves that Austria must soon come to their assistance; but, from some conversation I have had with subalterns, they look upon the capitulation as simply a question of time. As regards the French fleet, I am not acquainted with the instructions which our ship has brought to Admiral BARBIER DE TINAN, but his officers seem but little pleased with the station, where it is difficult to get good provisions, and with the mission of simply preventing a speedier solution of a hopeless cause. There are four French men-of-war here, one of them the *Bretagne*, the finest ship of the French navy, and which stands out majestically among the others.

P. S.—The Neapolitans have recommenced firing. They are throwing shells into the trenches.

### Count Cavour's Defence.

A dispatch has been sent by Count CAVOUR in reply to the dispatch of Baron SCHLEINITZ, which expressed disapprobation of the interference of Sardinia in the Roman and Neapolitan States. Count CAVOUR, having combatted the various points insisted upon by the Prussian Minister, says:

But I believe that in our turn we have the right of asking, is it then any fault of ours if Italy had quitted the path of reform recommended to us by the Prussian Government, and the example of which we set for ten years? The causes should not be forgotten when facts have to be judged. It was the petty States of Central Italy—it was the Holy See and the Neapolitan Government which, while there was still time, refused every conciliatory expedient towards the embittered and oppressed populations. It was Austria who, last year, by attacking Piedmont, precipitated events; it was she who proved to the Italians that the Peninsula would have neither security nor real independence until it should be united in one and the same State.

We shall not insist any longer on this fact; that is the key to the entire situation, and we ask, what is the grievance committed by the King's Government? We are accused of having lent aid to the populations that had freed themselves from their Government—a Government against which they had contended for 40 years. But what we have done, under circumstances that of themselves alone would justify our conduct, have not the various States of Europe done the same at divers times and under similar circumstances, which, nevertheless, were far from presenting the same justification? Did not France and England, when they lent aid to insurgent FLANDERS, trample international law under foot? Was not this said law broken by LOUIS XIV., when he assisted the Hungarian insurrection; by the States General when they supported WILLIAM of Orange against JAMES II.; by LOUIS XVI. who so nobly contributed to the liberation of the United States of America; by Christian Europe, who delivered Greece from the Ottoman domination?

We cannot consequently accept the blame which the late acts of the King's Government have incurred at Berlin, and which finds its expression in the dispatch of Oct. 13. We are grieved to see so rigorously appreciated, by a liberal and conservative Cabinet, our conduct that has been continously inspired by these two principles. We are grieved at it, because Europe must not so misunderstand the events of which the Peninsula is the theatre. Europe ought not to lose sight of the fact that the King's Government is in Italy the sole conservative power capable of raising a rampart against the truly revolutionary element, and of subduing it.

It is neither just nor prudent to debilitate this power by isolating it and forcing it, so to speak, to rely, in given circumstances, upon elements which may become dangerous. Europe ought rather to associate itself with the efforts of the King in the interests of order and peace, and in aiding him to surmount the difficulties which surround him. We have nothing to hide; we have nothing to misrepresent. We are Italy—we act in her name. But we are also the moderators of the national movement; our efforts, our constant care, have no other object than to direct it, to retain it in the proper course, and to see that it does not become tainted by impure alloy. We are the representatives of the monarchical principle, which in Italy had disappeared from men's hearts, convulsed by popular vengeance. This principle we have raised up again; we have revived its force—we have given it a new consecration. It is our present strength, and it will be our shield in the future. Confiding in the justice of the cause which we defend, and in the rectitude of our intentions, we hope to solve and vanquish the difficulties of the situation; and when the Kingdom of Italy shall be constituted upon the immovable basis of national and monarchical right, we are convinced that Europe will not ratify the severe judgment of which we are now made to feel the weight. I have, etc.

C. CAVOUR.

### Reputed Signs of Disruption in the American Union.

*From the London Spectator.*

At the first glance, serious dangers to the American Union may appear to be involved in the burst of turbulence with which the States of South Carolina and Georgia have received the news of Mr. LINCOLN's election. When Federal officers resign,—the Judge on the bench, the Collector in the Custom-house, the Marshal, who is the arm of the law,—when the national flag is struck, and a new-fangled State flag is set up in its place—men naturally believe that mischief is meant. But if we look a little closer, we see that the symptoms are less dangerous than they appear. South Carolina is the ill-tempered State of the Union. *She has always been troubled with a weakness in the head.* Like a spoiled child, if thwarted, she threatens to break something in revenge. But we all know from long experience she does nothing of the sort. She may hoist the flag of the lone star, and pique herself on her heroism,—she may strive to embarrass the Federal Government, even that now existing which she helped to set up, in order to show her spite to that about to exist which is set up in opposition to her desires; *but she will not do anything that involves costs.* The politicians of the hot-headed State are characterized by the absence of alacrity in parting with their gold for public purposes. This is illustrated in a curious way. A State Convention assembles—speeches are made and resolutions adopted of the most sweeping kind. When some one asks for money to carry out the line of action agreed on, there is a general buttoning up of pockets, and a general evasion of the demand; but when it is proposed that the speeches and resolutions shall be *printed*, each local Boanerges readily hands in his quota. Take another illustration. A Mr. COFFIN, proposing in the Legislature that the State should advertise for a loan, said he was authorized to say that a friend would take ten thousand dollars "at one per cent. premium." This is a specimen of South Carolinian patriotism. Hurrah for disunion and one per cent. premium! A frank, outspoken resolution to appropriate one million of dollars—where are they to come from?—to defend the State, was set aside in favor of an amendment to consider the expediency of raising $400,000 for a similar purpose. Mr. KEITT, who accompanied Mr. PRESTON BROOKS when he shattered the head of Senator SUMNER in the Capitol, is now declaring that "South Carolina shall shatter the Union." *Nous verrons.*

### The Seventh Regiment.

*To the Editor of the London Morning Chronicle:*

SIR: The enthusiastic reception which the people of the United States have given to the Prince of Wales is one that the people of this country would be glad to return, an opportunity being given to them. Mr. FRANK BELLEW has just reached England from New-York, after a residence there of some years, to suggest to the volunteers of London that there is a regiment of militia in the States which is the pride of every American—a regiment which the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Newcastle, and *suite*, remarked and admired, and which never appears without enlisting the enthusiastic applause of all military men for its admirable discipline. The Seventh Regiment, New-York National Guard, is, in short, the first and favorite Regiment of Brother Jonathan. The cheers that greeted it along Broadway, when the Prince entered the City, were only second to those given to the hero of the occasion.

Now, it is suggested by Mr. BELLEW that the volunteers of London should invite this celebrated regiment of National Guard to England in the coming Spring. Such an invitation would be hailed with delight through the States, and would have the best effect in promoting a cordial friendship between the two great Anglo-Saxon nations. Indeed, no invitation that Englishmen could make to Brother Jonathan would create the universal favor which this honor done to his celebrated Seventh would produce. The fraternization between the volunteers of England and the National Guard of the States would at the same time be an event of political importance, since it would discover a harmonious understanding and a community of sentiment between the volunteer forces of both countries.

Of this corps the New-York *Herald* said, in noticing their appearance when the Prince of Wales entered New-York: "They are the *creme* of society as well as of corps," and "by the immense cheering and enthusiasm a blind man would be able to know that the Seventh were approaching the gates." Gen. BRUCE said of them he never saw their march or saluting excelled.

I may add that steps are being taken to carry this idea out, with the sanction of some of the leaders of the volunteer movement in London.

I have the honor to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

BLANCHARD JERROLD.

REFORM CLUB, Nov. 28.

### Lieut. Maury on the Antarctic Regions.

*From the London Times, Nov. 29.*

A very crowded meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday evening, Lord ASHBURTON, President, in the chair.

Among those present were, Sir R. I. Murchison, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Capt. Zeilau, (of Denmark,) Capt. Jansen, (of Utrecht,) Admirals Fitzroy and Erskine, Mr. Olaffson, (of the Diet of Iceland,) Generals Portlock, Monteith and Cannon; Sir Thomas Freemantle, Sir Justin Schell, Sir John Login, Col. Shafner, (of the United States,) Viscount Strangford, Dr. Rae, Captains Sir F. L. McClintock, Sir E. Belcher, Sir F. Nicholson, R. Collinson, W. H. Hall, M. S. Nolloth, C. G. Robinson, E. J. Bedford, E. Burstal, and A. P. Ryder, R. N., etc., etc.

After the usual business of the evening had been transacted,

Capt. MAURY, of the United States Navy, who was warmly received by the audience, next addressed the meeting on the "Physical Geography of the Sea, more particularly in connection with the Climatology, &c., of the Antarctic Regions." He commenced by noticing the Nautical Congress at Brussels in 1853, at which a system of observations was determined on by the representatives of England, the United States, Holland, France and Russia; and, in accordance with that plan, instructions were given to the commanders of the ships of those nations to make observations in all latitudes. The result had been the collection of upwards of 1,000,000 observations on the currents of the ocean, the direction of the winds, the temperature, the height of the barometer, and other meteorological phenomena, the whole of which Capt. MAURY undertook to discuss, and some of the results of which he described. He stated that, in pursuing the investigation of the physical geography of the sea, the inquirer is led into the examination of phenomena connected with various sciences, which he must pursue to arrive at satisfactory conclusions. The points to which he especially drew the attention of the meeting were the directions and variations of the trade winds north and south of the equator, and the difference in the temperature and in the height of the barometer. Taking bands of latitude 5° wide from the equator, he found that on the south the direction of the wind in the bands nearest the equator was more southerly than in the bands more remote, until, on arriving at south latitude between 35° and 40°, the wind during exactly half the year was southerly, and for the other half northerly. The much larger proportion of water in the southern hemisphere is sufficient to account for its warmer temperature, and Capt. MAURY supposes the effect to be produced by the greater fall of rain observed in the south. On the coast of Patagonia the annual fall of rain, if estimated from the observed fall of forty-one days, must be nearly twelve feet, instead of two feet, as in the neighborhood of London; and this great condensation of the vapor, he assumes, causes it to part with its latent heat and warm the atmosphere. The lower state of the barometer in the southern hemisphere he did not attempt to explain, but contented himself with mentioning the fact that the average of a vast number of observations shows that the mean height of the barometer is half an inch less than north of the equator. Beyond 50° S. the wind blows generally towards the pole, and this regular current of air Capt. MAURY attributes to the comparative heat of the Antarctic regions. Another curious fact is, that the wind is much stronger in the south of the equator than on the north. The frequent appearance of large icebergs in the Antarctic Seas indicates that there must be land there, for icebergs are never formed at sea; and he called on the Royal Geographical Society to promote explorations to the south pole, which might open important resources. He said that the region to be explored—of which we now know no more than of the moon—is only ten days' steam from Australia; and if this country did not shortly undertake to investigate the hidden treasures of the Antarctic circle, the United States would "go ahead."

Admiral FITZROY eulogized Capt. MAURY's exertions in promoting the knowledge of the physical geography of the sea, and mentioned some of the important practical results which had been obtained from his labors in facilitating navigation of the ocean. The Government of the United States, he said, had acted with the utmost liberality in supplying gratuitously the 700 quarto volumes of sailing directions, compiled by Capt. MAURY, and 12,000 charts, which were of the greatest use to all navigators.

Capt. JANSEN mentioned that, by taking advantage of Capt. MAURY's sailing directions, the passage from Holland to Java and to Australia had been made in ten and fifteen days' shorter time than by the previous course.

Capt. WASHINGTON good humoredly reminded Capt. MAURY that COOK, ROSS, and other celebrated navigators had already made the attempt to reach the south pole. He said that as the United States whalers were very numerous in the South Seas he hoped Capt. MAURY would recommend his own Government to make the attempt, for he felt certain that the Government of this country would not.

Sir LEOPOLD McCLINTOCK and Dr. RAE confirmed Capt. MAURY's opinion that icebergs are formed on land and launched on the water.

Sir E. BELCHER was inclined to attribute the warmer temperature of the southern hemisphere to the Gulf Stream, which flows along the whole coast of South America, and even around Cape Horn.

Capt. MAURY replied to the remarks of Capt. WASHINGTON, observing that he was "stealing his thunder," for he (Capt. MAURY) claimed Capt. COOK as a very good American as well as Englishman. [Loud laughter.]

After some observations from the President, thanks were unanimously voted to Capt. MAURY, and the meeting adjourned to the 10th of December, when papers on South-West China would be read.

### The Livingstone African Expedition.

The following letter from Dr. LIVINGSTONE is published:

MAZARO, Zambezi, Sunday, March 25, 1860.

SIR: We came down again to the sea in the hopes of meeting a cruiser, but, none appearing, we return hither and find a passage down to Quillimaine for Mr. REE, our engineer, who is sent home on duty connected with the expedition.

We now proceed without any stoppage up to the Makalolo country, and will, on the way, examine every inch of the river up to Victoria Falls. We shall be able to say definitely whether a good steamer may stem the rapids of Kebra-Basa. Our opinion, founded on what we already know, is that in all ordinary floods the passage would be easy for a powerful boat. The present flood is the highest we have witnessed, and our poor frail steamer, made of a material which quickly undergoes chemical decomposition, and ought never to have been employed in an experiment of this nature, shows a decided leaning toward settling and being borne away to the Indian Ocean. If we get her up to Tete she will never go more.

We spent 23 days down in the Mangwoi swamps (which we believe to be the hot-beds of fever) in the most unhealthy period of the year. We had touches of the complaint, but the mode of treatment we adopt renders the fever not more formidable than a common cold. This is one of the benefits our expedition has to show, and to Dr. KIRK and myself not a small one.

I am, &c., DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

### Fashions for December.

*From Le Follet.*

The rigor of the commencement of winterly weather has prepared us for welcoming the new cloaks and mantles for out of doors, and there is no fear now of our complaining of their length or amplitude. The paletot form is decidedly the most in favor. Either the paletot sac, with narrow revers and small sleeves, or, if one wishes it less *negligé*, it may be made to fit slightly in to the figure at the waist, and with wide sleeves. For young persons the basquine is still in vogue, and it does not appear likely that it will altogether give up its place to the paletot. The basquine for morning dress is generally of cloth; when made of velvet it is more dressy, and is frequently trimmed round with a bias of quilted satin, which gives it an elegant appearance. The paletots of cloth and of velvet are braided in a pattern, trimmed with bands of colored material, or with narrow fur. Pelisses and Louis XV. mantles are becoming more rare, and are only made in silk, with ornaments of guipure or rich passementerie. Velvet shawls have always wide flounces of guipure; nothing looks more stylish than these for visiting dress. Some straight velvet scarfs, trimmed with fringe, have been seen on young persons, but they appear very unsuitable for the weather. Many black velvet mantles are trimmed with white satin; it has a very good effect.

Dresses are made with round waists or with points, and either high or open in front, so as to show a chemisette. These bodies can be made in two ways: generally, they are opened in the shape of a heart, about half-way down the bust, and with a small collar turned back, and reverse; but occasionally the opening is carried down to the waist, with straps across the front; this is the most suitable for evening wear. Light and open sleeves are also both worn; only the latter are principally for demi-toilette. For taffetas dresses, flounces are still preferred; but those of moire and satin it is better to trim with macarons of velvet and guipure. Brandebourgs of rich passementerie. Bands of velvet on the biais, some plain, others waved, lace, &c.

Light colors for out-of-doors' wear are no longer *à la mode*—black, chestnut, or violet silks. Pampadour dresses—black ground, with colored flowers, are fashionable. Black is, we think, more than ever in favor. Indeed, this year, nothing but sombre shades are admissible, even for paying visits of etiquette. We will proceed to describe a few dresses for walking or visiting toilette: A black taffetas—very rich silk, with a wide flounce set on in large plaits, like the skirt. A very broad band of black velvet, cut on the bias, edged the flounce, and at the top of this, and also at the heading of the flounce, a ruche of narrow black lace; the body and sleeves also trimmed with a ruche. The sleeve, pagoda, straight and open, ornamented with a wide bow of black velvet. These bows are sometimes lined with stiff net, which keeps them in form; for the same reason, lace flounces are frequently lined with crape or tulle.

A blue figured taffetas. The body high at the back, and offened square in front, with braces trimmed with black lace and white blonde, which are laced together across the chest, a gold braid is laid on for a heading to the lace. Sleeves, open and pointed, *à la Chinese*, trimmed with lace and blonde.

A dress of violet taffetas, with eleven flounces set on in flutes, with a black velvet as a heading. A Marie Antoinette corsage, in flat plaits. Sleeves to match.

In preparing for the approaching Winter season, our readers will be pleased to know a little of the fashion for evening and ball dress. They will find the following dresses exceedingly elegant and effective:

The white Chambery gauze dress, with an underskirt of white taffetas. It has a straight bouillonne at the bottom of the skirt; then two more bouillonnes waved at the edge, and at each festoon a bouquet of bachelor's buttons is placed. The body, which is low, has a drapery of white taffetas, crossed at the waist, and terminating in wide ends embroidered with gold. A bouquet of bachelor's buttons on each shoulder. A coronet of bachelor's buttons.

Another dress is of white tulle illusion. Bouillonnes towards the bottom of the skirt, in horizontal lozenges. At the top of these are two skirts of tulle illusion, covered with a tunic of tulle, figured with gold, caught up at the side with a wide black velvet ribbon and a bouquet of gold wheat. The body has a berthe figured with gold, with Oriental sleeves. For coiffure, a kind of turban in tulle, worked gold, with black, with velvet ribbon and gold wheat.

## LAW REPORTS.

### Court Calendar—For Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 1561, 1004, 1872, 378, 1996, 2012, 2018, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1586, 331, 738, 839, 1890, 1968, 801, 5270, 1092, 486, 1091, 1224.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 130, 135, 143, 143½, 86, 148, 114, 117, 149, 150, 151, 152, 31, 436, 158, 159, 161, 164, 165, 16.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 937, 336½, 715, 1067, 57, 55, 681, 893, 245, 707, 605, 609, 999, 1063, 1011, 961, 659, 657; 619, 349, 765, 687, 391. *Part II.*—Nos. 640, 830, 686, 696, 882, 884, 888, 890, 18, 754, 522, 502, 56, 412, 438, 498, 740, 162, 844, 488, 504, 990, 810, 870, 672.

COMMON PLEAS.—The Trial Term has adjourned. The General Term will be in session the next two weeks.

### Court of Oyer and Terminer.

SENTENCE FOR GRAND LARCENY.

In this Court, on Saturday, Judge BALCOM passed sentence upon Constantine Mangenot, a Frenchman, indicted for grand larceny, in having stolen some $700 or $800 worth of plate and money. The prisoner had fled to Missouri, and was now brought in on a requisition. He pleaded guilty and put in a written confession, asking that he might be dealt with in mercy, and sent to some place where his time could be occupied with work. He was a carpenter, twenty-seven years of age, and was reported by the officer as a quiet and peaceable person. He was then sentenced to State Prison for three years and six months, the Court expressing the hope that a short confinement might be effectual in producing a reform.

HABEAS CORPUS IN THE BINATUS MURDER CASE—DECISION RESERVED.

The next business before the Court was the argument of a motion on a writ of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* in the case of Philip Collins, charged with the murder of Henry Binatus.

The motion on the *certiorari* was for the issue of an order for a new examination of the prisoner, on the ground that at the investigation before the Coroner, on which the prisoner had been held, he had not been allowed to introduce witnesses, or to cross-examine those introduced against him, or even to have counsel present.

The motion on *habeas corpus* was for discharge of the prisoner upon bail, on the ground that the case on the face of the papers was only manslaughter in the fourth degree. Messrs. Spencer and Smith argued the motion at considerable length, and were opposed by Mr. Anthon on behalf of the people.

The Judge then took the papers, and reserved decision. The Court adjourned to this morning, at 10 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Homicide—John McGuire, Bridget Carland, John Dugan, Frederick Schacht.

### Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, on Saturday, judgment was suspended in several cases; no sentences were passed, and the Court adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock, when the following cases will be taken up:

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Joseph Townsend, John Sauer, Francis Duffy, Daniel Cunningham.

For keeping Disorderly House—Karl Klauburg.

For Larceny—John Carroll.

For Grand Larceny—James Lawrence, Herman Simon, William Baker, Louis Schneider.

For Receiving Stolen Goods—Jacob P. Chatterton, Charles T. Fisher.

For Burglary—James Sweeny, John Donnell, Sebastian Tanner, *alias* Dressler, George Williams.

### Court of Special Sessions.

In this Court, on Saturday, Justices KELLY, WELSH, and STEERS, disposed of seventy-six petty cases. Of twenty-six persons charged with assault and battery, four were discharged on account of no witnesses appearing against them, two were discharged by request of complainant, four were dismissed under suspended sentence, one was allowed postponement, seven were fined, six were imprisoned, and two were acquitted. Of forty-eight persons charged with larceny, three were discharged, no witnesses appearing against them, seven were discharged under suspended sentence, four were granted an adjournment, five were remanded, twenty-eight were imprisoned, and one was acquitted. One person charged with keeping a disorderly house was remanded, and one charged with illegal voting had sentence suspended, and was discharged.

### Title of Owners of Stalls in the City Markets.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

*Allerton, &c.* vs. *Delevan, City Inspector, et al.*—This case was now argued, counsel contending in support of the motion, that previous to 1849 butchers licenses were issued by the Mayor to those butchers recommended by the Common Council. That consequently when a butcher purchased a stall it was necessary for him to apply to the Common Council for such recommendation. That it was given by resolution sometimes that the stall be transferred to the applicant, sometimes that he be recommended to the Mayor for license—but that the Common Council never claimed any right to refuse a proper applicant, or to prevent a transfer.

In 1849 all executive authority was taken from the Market Committee. That at the same time the Superintendent of Markets received a portion of the power held by that Committee. That he was authorized to superintend the markets; to grant, with the consent of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, permits similar to those before-mentioned, and to recommend butchers to the Mayor for license. But that no authority was given to any one to dispose of a stall previous to an ordinance passed in June, 1859, giving the Comptroller authority, under the direction of the Common Council, to lease stalls at auction.

The Superintendents of Markets, for purposes of extortion, claim that the ordinances of 1849, give them full power to remove any one they may please from any stall, and to give it to any one they may wish. This power is denied by the plaintiffs.

On the 10th of January, 1859, certain ordinances introducing great formality into the previously simple process of obtaining a transfer in case of sale of stalls, were passed. That on the application of plaintiffs to the City Inspector before-mentioned, the objection was raised against them that they had not complied with those forms. No such objection could be raised, as the plaintiffs received their assignment of the stall on the 4th of January, 1859.

There is a stall for the sale of fresh beef by the quarter, and by special provisions in the ordinances, it cannot be held by a butcher.

The plaintiffs trace back the title, and the possession of the stall previous to 1849, when the Market Committee had the power of disposing of stalls.

They state that this market was built in 1812, and that upon its completion the stalls in it were disposed of by the Market Committee. Some of them being given to the butchers, and others owning stalls in the Hudson or Bear Market, formerly in the same neighborhood, but at the same time torn down and discontinued, and others disposed of in various ways.

The stall is worth $4,000.

The defendants are contriving, by a fraudulent sale to a *bona fide* holder, or otherwise, to deprive plaintiffs of all chance of ever recovering possession of the stall. They therefore ask for an injunction restraining the defendants from so doing.

Decision was reserved.

The cause was reported at length in Saturday's TIMES.

### Decrees in the Clue Will Case.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

*Matter of the Probate of the Will of Elizabeth Clue.*—This will was contested, and has been pending before the Surrogate for about two years and a half, being frequently reported in the TIMES. The Surrogate now rendered the following opinion on the merits of the will:

In this case I have arrived at the following conclusions:

*First*—The will propounded was executed in conformity with the statute, and is entitled to be admitted to probate as a will of real and personal estate, unless it was, after its execution, revoked by the testatrix.

*Second*, What is called the torn or Perroy will is not proved even to have been executed.

*Third*—The Hall will was duly executed by the testatrix. I must, therefore, inquire how far the instrument propounded was revoked by this will, and for this purpose I must ascertain what the latter contained.

*Fourth*—I am satisfied that the will drawn by David P. Hall, Esq., contained all the provisions embraced in his memorandum (marked Ex. 1, May 18). Did it contain anything more?

The evidence of the witness examined as to its contents, has failed to satisfy me that it did, and the circumstances which occurred at Mr. Hall's office lead my mind irresistibly to the conclusion that it did not. I think there can be no doubt that the will was drawn by Mr. Hall, in accordance with the instructions noted in his memorandum, and was executed by Mrs. Clue, without having been altered in any respect.

*Fifth*—The Hall will was delivered by Mr. Hall to the testatrix. If it was afterwards left by her in custody of Mr. Witheral, it was returned to her again before her death. The same witness who proved the delivery to Mr. Witheral proved the re-delivery to the testatrix. It does not appear to me that the destruction of the Hall will would have been advantageous to the parties who obtained possession of Mrs. Clue's papers after her death, nor is there any evidence tending to show that it was in existence at the time of her death. I must therefore conclude that it was not among her papers at the time, and the presumption therefore is that it had been destroyed by *animo revocandi*.

*Sixth*—The will propounded then was a valid will at the time of Mrs. Clue's death, except as to the property which she sought to dispose of by the Hall will; as to that it had been revoked *per tanto*.

### A Business Mistake.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

*Schmersahl* vs. *Mendleson.*—The plaintiff brought this action to recover a balance of account alleged to be due on a quantity of flour claimed to have been sold to the defendant. The sum in suit was $221 42.

The defendant defended on the ground that the flour—2,600 barrels—was left with him by the plaintiff, to be sold on a commission of ten cents per barrel. He averred that the commission—$260—still remained unpaid, and set it up as a counter claim.

The jury, however, found that the transaction was an absolute sale to the defendant, and not a deposit with him for sale on commission, as he averred. Verdict for plaintiff for amount claimed.

### Legal Notice.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

This Court has ordered that Referees in all cases supplementary to execution shall be selected from the following list of names: Michael Ulshoeffer, Edward P. Cowles, B. O'Conner, Thaddeus H. Lane, Malcolm Campbell, Richard S. Cumming, Wm. Bloomfield, Joseph O. Brown.

This order is made to avoid all complaints and dissatisfaction in regard to the Referee appointed in such cases.

### Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Francis* vs. *Francis.*—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

*Matter of Henrietta Ransom.*—The child is remanded to the care and custody of Henrietta Isaacs and her husband and the writ of *habeas corpus* is discharged, the mother of the child to be permitted to visit it at least as often as twice a week as long as she conducts herself with propriety.

*Talmadge* vs. *Brosball.*—Motion granted without costs to either party.

*Belknap* vs. *Belknap et al.*—Referred to B. Leffingwell to inquire into facts stated in petition and report.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before all the Justices.

*Ridgney* vs. *Laroy.*—The default is to be opened and judgment vacated on payment of $10 costs of motion and $10 costs for term fee for December Term, within ten days.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

WHITE J.—*Hutchinson et al.* vs. *Walker et al.*—$20 allowance to plaintiffs.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

### Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 15.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $1,000 | U. S. 5's, '71, Cou | 86 | 550 | Erie Railroad...... | 27 |
| 2,000 | Tenn. St. 6s, '90. | 71¾ | 350 | do.... ...... | 26⅛ |
| 1,000 | do............. | 71⅛ | 450 | do...........c. | 26 |
| 10,000 | do............. | 71 | 500 | do..........s10 | 24⅛ |
| 5,000 | do............. | 70⅞ | 100 | do............. | 25⅛ |
| 14,000 | do............. | 70 | 50 | do..........s3 | 25 |
| 1,000 | Vir. State 6s.... | 74⅛ | 250 | do..........s10 | 25 |
| 3,000 | do............. | 74¼ | 120 | Hudson River R... | 38 |
| 5,000 | do............. | 74 | 50 | do..........b10 | 38 |
| 1,000 | N. C. State 6s... | 77½ | 50 | do............. | 37¾ |
| 1,000 | Missouri State 6s. | 65 | 50 | Chic., Bur. & Q. R. | 63⅛ |
| 25,000 | do............. | 64⅛ | 50 | do............. | 63¾ |
| 4,000 | do............. | 64¼ | 31 | do............. | 63 |
| 25,000 | do............. | 64 | 25 | Mich. Cen. R...... | 46 |
| 18,000 | do......snwk | 63⅛ | 50 | do.. | 45⅛ |
| 2,000 | Brook. C. W. L.. | 98 | 225 | do............. | 45 |
| 4,000 | N. Y. Central 6s. | 90⅛ | 50 | do..........s15 | 45 |
| 1,000 | E. R. 4th M. Bs.. | 74 | 300 | Mich. S. & N. I. R.. | 12⅝ |
| 2,000 | E. R. Con. Bs 1862. | 52 | 200 | Mich. S. & N. I. G. S. | 25⅛ |
| 2,000 | Harlem 1st M. B. | 92 | 100 | do..........s10 | 25⅛ |
| 2,000 | Ill. Central R. B | 87½ | 25 | Panama R.......... | 112 |
| 1,000 | Chi. & R. Isl. bds | 90 | 190 | Ill. C. R. Scrip..... | 57 |
| 2,000 | C., B. & Q R 8 p c b | 90 | 150 | do............. | 57⅛ |
| 10 | Corn Ex. Bank..... | 80 | 100 | do..........s4 | 57 |
| 125 | N. Y. Central R.... | 71¼ | 150 | do............. | 57¾ |
| 750 | do............. | 71 | 150 | do..........s5 | 57¾ |
| 775 | do............. | 71⅛ | 360 | do............. | 58 |
| 200 | do..........s15 | 70¾ | 100 | do............. | 58¼ |
| 100 | do..........b30 | 71⅛ | 50 | do..........c | 58⅛ |
| 200 | do..........s15 | 71 | 650 | Clev. & Tol. R..... | 23 |
| 300 | do............. | 71⅛ | 350 | do............. | 23¼ |
| 500 | do..........s10 | 71¼ | 150 | do............. | 23⅛ |
| 120 | do............. | 71⅜ | 550 | Chic. & Rock I. R.. | 46 |
| 450 | Gal. & Chi. R...opg | 61 | 100 | do..........s10 | 46 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $6,000 | N. C. State 6s... | 79 | 90 | Mich. Cen. R....... | 46 |
| 6,000 | Tenn. St. 6s,'90.. | 71 | 100 | Ill. Cen. R......... | 58¼ |
| 3,000 | E. R. R 4th Mtg. | 73 | 200 | Erie R..........s10 | 26 |
| 3,000 | Ch.&N.W.1stMtg | 39 | 200 | do............ | 27 |
| 80 | Am. Ex. Bank..... | 87 | 75 | Harlem R.......... | 13⅛ |
| 10 | Pacific Mail S. Co.. | 78 | 50 | Gal. & Chic. R. p&c | 61 |
| 50 | New-York Cen. R.. | 71¼ | 10 | do............. | 61¼ |
| 350 | do............. | 71¾ | 100 | Chic & R. I. R..... | 46¾ |
| 56 | do......snwk | 71⅛ | 100 | do............. | 46 |
| 50 | do............. | 72 | | | |

MONDAY, Dec. 17—P. M.

The Trade and Money affairs of the past week, although still greatly depressed by the political agitation of the country, have been partially relieved by the advices from England, accompanied as these are by the first remittance of Bullion. We have seldom known so inconsiderable a sum in the world's commerce as half a million of Gold effect so much real as well as instantaneous good as the reinvestment on Friday and Saturday in Bills of Exchange of fifty or a hundred pounds sterling in advance of its arrival at Boston or New-York. Some of the parties on the other side who shipped the Gold gave their instructions on the subject by telegraph from Halifax, and while the influence of this demand on the previous almost nominal rates of Exchange was not so decided as to materially advance the terms paid, the favorable effect was to reopen the market to the exporters of Produce, who had before been denied anything like a free currency for their Bills at any price. Further relief was also experienced in the knowledge that this remittance is to be soon followed by others, and that the English Cotton Trade and Grain markets were less adversely moved by the news of 15th and 17th November from this side than anticipated, and the London Money market much better prepared for our requisition for Bullion. Besides the good accomplished on the Corn Exchange and in the Cotton market by this news, greatly improved facility is given to the reëxport of the surplus stocks of certain heavy articles of general foreign merchandise, which have been accumulating in bond since the crisis set in, and the forced sales of which, on 4@6 months' time, were crowding our open Money market with first-class paper at large rates of discount. These goods can now be reshipped to more favorable markets, and drawn against without difficulty; and the hope and probability is, that such will be the policy of a good many of the receivers of Sugars, Hides, and other articles which have been pressing on the market, at a heavy sacrifice to the owners. The current Import entries are light. Including the Dry-Goods table in our last paper, the total for the week is only $2,624,962, against $5,155,674 same week last year. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $2,147,413 against $1,666,969 same week last season. No Export of Specie worth recording. Same week last year $611,584 went to Europe. The receipt of $1,083,000 late in the week from California will more than balance the outgo from Bank to the South, and leave the average of the Specie line on the statement to be made up this afternoon fully equal to last week, with the prospect of a higher average for the succeeding return. The Banks have been discounting to their regular dealers with a steady liberality, or to the full extent, at least, of their receipts in most cases, and after the English news on Friday there was a somewhat improved currency for paper in the open market at from 12 to 18 ℔ cent. for very choice names, and a little more willingness to take fair bills at 18 to 24 ℔ cent. The impression with some financial authorities that in consequence of the increasing Specie strength at Bank, and the freer movement of Foreign Exchange, the supply of paper on the Street will be reduced, and the demand for it, at lower rates of Discount, materially increased in the course of a week or two. But much, we apprehend, will rest for the realization of this opinion on the pending political events that are likely to crowd upon each other at Washington and in the various Southern Conventions and Legislatures. Exchange on London closed 104, and on Paris f.5.45 for Banker's bills.

According to the Custom-house tables of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for eleven months of the calendar year 1860, which we made up and published a few days ago, the total entries of Foreign Merchandise from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, amounted to

| | |
|---|---|
| ed to...................... | $214,228,066 |
| Add two weeks in December............ | 5,853,586 |
| Total to date.................... | $220,081,652 |
| Against same time in 1859............ | 230,346,791 |
| Decrease to date................. | $10,265,139 |

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including Foreign articles reëxported,) from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1

| | |
|---|---|
| to Dec. 1.................... | $92,010,000 |
| Add two weeks in December............ | 4,119,034 |
| Total to date.................... | $96,129,034 |
| Against same time in 1859............ | 63,779,010 |
| Increase to date................. | $32,350,024 |

The same tables (with an error in the footing corrected,) make the Export of Specie from New-York from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1.......... | $41,982,000 |
| Add since 1st December............... | 25,461 |
| Total to date.................... | $42,007,461 |
| Against same time last year.......... | 70,168,584 |
| Decrease this year................. | $28,161,123 |

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loan of the United States of 1874............ | 90@90@90 |
| New-York Central............ | 71@75@71@72¾ |
| New-York and Erie............ | 24¼@30@24¼@28@27 |
| Reading............ | 30¼@32¾ |
| Rock Island............ | 43¾@47@46 |
| Michigan Guaranteed............ | 25¼@28@26 |
| Michigan Southern............ | 11¼@13@12¾ |
| Michigan Central............ | 43¾@48@45¼ |
| Toledo............ | 20¼@26@23¾ |
| Galena............ | 59¼@63@61 |
| Illinois Central............ | 53¼@59¼@58¼ |
| Panama............ | 108¼@115@113 |
| Pacific Mail............ | 78¼@80@77@78¾ |
| Missouris............ | 64@68¼@64 |
| Virginias............ | 75@78¼@74 |
| Tennessees............ | 66@73@71 |
| Illinois Central Bonds............ | 82@88¼@86¾ |
| Hudson River............ | 37¼@39¼@38¾ |
| Harlem Preferred............ | 28@32@31¾ |
| Burlington and Quincy............ | 61@64@63¾ |
| Harlem Common............ | 12¼@14@13¼ |

The Stock Exchange dealings of the week continued much agitated by the political news and prospects from day to day of something or nothing being done at Washington to arrest the course of the secession feeling at the South. The ever-varying dispatches to the morning and evening papers were closely scanned by the operators on the Exchange, while their very uncertain and frequently threatening nature retarded all appearance of substantial outside orders to buy, beyond a few parcels of State bonds and Railway mortgages, nearly all of which showed an improved currency toward the close of the week. In the Railway shares the daily speculations were considerably influenced by the continued scarcity of stock for immediate delivery, and the effect was especially marked in New-York Central, Erie, Illinois Central, and Galena. The annual report of the New-York Central Company, made public on Thursday morning, was not regarded with general favor, the figures of an increased traffic being more than counterbalanced by the greatly increased charges upon the expense account of the year, of the exact nature or value of which beyond the ordinary support of the line, various opinions are expressed on the Street. The disposition to sell on this report, was checked by the immediate scarcity of the Stock, so that the market returned to its ordinary influences. On Saturday, the dealings opened with much heaviness, first on the State Stocks, which had ten days before gone up 1 @ 2 per cent, and then on the Railway Shares, some of which varied 1 @ 2 per cent, and in the case of New-York and Erie, 4 per cent between the cash and time bargains. In the afternoon, the general feeling was partially better, and prices finally left off with some measure of steadiness, as noted in the outside figures in the above table.

Our newspaper files and circulars by the *Europa*, at Boston, from Liverpool Dec. 1, and Queenstown Dec. 2, were received yesterday morning. The news additional to our previous telegraphic summary is not important, though the speculations of the English press on our financial and political troubles are interesting. The London *Times* remarks, under head of

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.

It transpired this evening that some private telegrams from New-York have been received, bringing later news than that already published, although the date in both cases purports to be to the evening of the 17th of November. The published telegram quotes Illinois Central stock at 57, while the private one states that there had been a further fall to 55¾. This makes a total decline of nearly 20 per cent. in less than a fortnight. It is also stated that the quotation of exchange on England had receded to 104 to 105, that remittances had been made at 104⅜, and that orders have been sent for specie, to be transmitted to New-York from this side. The anomaly of the Atlantic steamer being reported to have sailed from New-York on the 17th, with £16,000 in specie for England, must be accounted for, it is presumed, by the supposition that the amount consists of Mexican dollars. There is no ground, however, to suppose that, even if the rate at New-York for bankers' bills shall be found to have descended to 104¼, any considerable amounts of gold will be sent hence. The sudden nature of the fluctuations already reported shows the uncertainty that would attend any such operations, and it is unquestionable that the receipt of a very small sum from England, coupled with the constant arrivals from California, would almost immediately change the whole character of the market, even if it were not found that the panic had already fully subsided. On this point some remarkable experience was obtained during the panic of 1857, although at that period the alarm, unlike that of the present moment, was based upon valid and to some extent permanent causes. The existing difficulty results neither from overtrading nor failure in crops, but simply from a sudden movement of specie from one section of the country to the other, consequent upon apprehensions of a run upon certain banks, and also a temporary distrust affecting the ordinary facilities of the internal exchanges. The whole affair is entirely political, and the operation of merely political influences on the money market is usually of short duration. The immense fall which has taken place in the leading speculative securities is easily accounted for by the fact that large amounts are commonly held by means of borrowed money, and that when such loans are suddenly called in there is no alternative but to force these securities to sale at any sacrifice.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The cessation of the artificial drain of Gold for the Bank of France has been immediately followed by a demand of an equally abnormal, although relatively unimportant, character for America. The advices to-day from New-York of the extension of the political panic have led the London correspondents of various firms in that City to make shipments of Sovereign and Gold Bars by the *Europa*, which sails to-morrow from Liverpool for Boston, and the *Atlantic*, which is to leave Southampton on Wednesday direct for New-York, will probably also take a further sum. The amount withdrawn this morning from the Bank in London was about £70,000, and it is not unlikely that a larger total will have been taken from the Liverpool branch. In addition £30,000 of bar Gold has also been dispatched. The shippers of these parcels, looking at the probability of an early reaction in proportion to the violence of the recent movement, do not appear to entertain much idea that the operation will prove directly profitable, but seek rather to furnish their friends with the means of advantageously meeting all contingencies, especially as the latest reports mention that discount was not to be obtained under 1½ ℔ cent. per month, and that foreign Bills of Exchange were unsalable. The effect of these circumstances on the Stock Exchange to-day was manifested only in a slight depression.

The London *Daily News*, under date of Thursday P. M. remarks:

"Late this afternoon intelligence was received by telegraph of a further very adverse movement in the American Exchange. The rate for sterling bills comes quoted as low as 104¼. This news will seriously confirm the fears that the convulsion in America will yet have a disturbing effect upon the bullion movement between the two countries. There will not be time after the receipt of the coming letters to prepare gold for shipment to New-York by the steamer of next Saturday, but there is an impression that the following packet will carry out perhaps £200,000 in gold. This drain must be watched closely, for its continuance to any material extent would have a marked effect here. The collapse of prices in the New-York stock market appears to be very severe, for the prices of Illinois Central Railway shares comes quoted this evening 37, or equal at the present exchange to about 35 here. The fact that these shares are supported in the London market at 50, furnishes a remarkable proof of the confidence of the English holders. Fresh investments of English capital in American securities may be tempted by the low prices, and will operate to delay the recovery of the exchange."

The London *Mercantile Gazette*, of Tuesday P. M., says:

"The reduction in the Bank rate has resulted in the banks and discount houses lowering the allowance of interest on deposits of money on call and notice.

The quotation of the Exchange at New-York on London comes considerably lower, and there is now a wide margin of profit on the transmission of Gold to America, and some orders have been given for the shipment. The sudden adverse action on the Exchange, and consequent movement in Bullion, is somewhat singular at the very moment when the Bank Directors lower the rate of interest. Should the anticipated drain to America be of any long duration or extent, there is the prospect of the Bank rate again going higher. At present the fall in the American Exchange is due, not entirely to the operations in corn and cotton, but in a great measure to the excitement produced by the threat of the Southern States to secede from the Union, and the consequent panic in the Stock Market at New-York. There may speedily be a reaction, and hence, although at present Gold will pay for being sent to America, it is felt that the market is very uncertain, and it is thought it is not every one who will risk making remittances in gold for the sake of the probable profits."

Messrs. D. Bell & Son, in their American Circular, say:

"The Market for American State Securities in London has been very little affected by the panic which has lately prevailed in New-York, and our market is firm and prices steady. In the prices, however, of railroad bonds and shares there has been a considerable decline, but the market closes with rather an improved appearance."

| Latest in American Railways, &c. | Closing Prices. | Business. |
|---|---|---|
| Maryland 6 ₩ cent. red | 94 @ 96 | |
| United States 5 ₩ cent. red. 1874 | 90 @ 93 | |
| Virginia State, 5 ₩ cent | 78 @ 82 | |
| Do. 6 ₩ cent | 78 @ 82 | |
| Illinois Cen. 6 ₩ cent., red. 1875 | 86 @ 88 | |
| Do. 7 ₩ cent., red. 1875 | 85 @ 87 | 86 5½ |
| Do. $100 shares, $80 paid | 31 @ 29 dis | 30 1 30½ d |
| Do. do. all paid | 68 @ 72 | 70 |
| Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ cent. conv., 1869 | 85 @ 87 | 87 |
| Do. (s'g f'd) 8 ₩ ct. 1st m., 1882 | 86 @ 90 | |
| Do. $100 shares | 55 @ 60 | |
| Michigan S. & N. Indiana, 7 p c. (sinking fund) 1885 | 70 @ 72 | |
| Do. $100 shares | 15 @ 20 | |
| New-York Central 6 ₩ cent. (sinking fund) 1883 | 85 @ 87 | |
| Do. 7 ₩ cent. 1864 | 93 @ 95 | |
| Do. do. 7 ₩ cent. (s. f.) 1876 | 95 @ 97 | |
| Do. 7 ₩ c. con bs, 1876 | 95 @ 97 | |
| Do. $100 shares | 74 @ 76 | |
| New-York & Erie 1st m., 7 ₩c. '67 | 92 @ 94 | |
| Do. 2d mort., 7 ₩ cent., 1859 | 89 @ 91 | |
| Do. 3d mort. 7 ₩c., '83, assent. | 79 @ 81 | |
| Do. Bonds, 7 ₩c., '62, '71, '75, do. | 58 @ 62 | |
| Do. shares, assented | 30 @ 32 | 31½ 30½ 2 |
| Panama Railroad 1st mort. 7 ₩ cent. 1865 | 100 @ 102 | |
| Do. 2d mort. 7 ₩ cent. 1872 | 99 @ 101 | |
| Pennsylvania Central Bonds, 1st m., 6 ₩ cent., convert. | 88 @ 90 | |
| Do. 2d mort., 6 ₩ cent., ster. | 89 @ 91 | |
| Do. $50 shares | 36 @ 38 | |
| Philadelphia and Reading Bs., 6 ₩ cent., 1870 | 75 @ 80 | |
| Do. $50 shares | 22 @ 26 | |

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 28th of November, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposit* | £6,515,612 | Increase | £442,015 |
| Other Deposits | 13,366,250 | Increase | 701,228 |
| Rest | 3,166,972 | Decrease | 38,653 |
| Gov'nt Securities | 9,490,273 | Unchanged. | |
| Other Securities | 20,932,252 | Increase | 94,236 |
| Notes unemploy'd | 7,636,360 | Increase | 1,022,880 |

The amount of notes in circulation is £19,900,215, being a decrease of £497,300; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £13,860,376, showing an increase of £503,245, when compared with the preceding return.

As there is no present probability of the successful negotiation on the 26th inst. of the new State Loan of $1,200,000, the Canal Auditor has been concentrating his bank balances in the interim, for the purpose of paying off the maturing old obligations of the State due 1st January. The Albany *Journal*, in reply to a complaint of this action from a Buffalo paper, says that the "Auditor has been drawing funds from the toll deposit Banks in the country and cities of Albany and Troy, to pay the interest and principle of the public debt falling due on the 1st of January next. The Buffalo Banks have long since been advised of the object and necessity of these drafts upon them."

The interest due on the second mortgage Bonds of the Hudson River Railroad Company will be paid as usual at the office of the Company. We understand that the Company continues to extend such of the second mortgage Bonds as remain outstanding unextended; and that while they may for the balance unextended avail themselves of one of the conditions of the mortgage which allows six months' grace on the payment of the principal sum, they will pay before that period expires all that remain unextended.

COAL TRADE—WEEK AND SEASON.

| | 1859. Week. | Total. | 1860. Week. | Total. | Total Inc. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. & R. R. R. | — | 1,624,260 | — | 1,878,267 | 253,998 |
| Schuyl. Canal | 17,631 | 1,371,089 | 24,781 | 1,353,468 | D.17,620 |
| L. Val. R. R. | — | 577,652 | — | 730,642 | 152,990 |
| Lehigh Canal | 11,467 | 1,050,992 | 6,157 | 1,091,032 | 40,040 |
| Scranton S'th | 14,403 | 585,471 | 16,227 | 789,973 | 204,502 |
| Do. North | 2,860 | 183,546 | 4,412 | 237,163 | 53,617 |
| Pa. Coal Co. | — | 687,815 | — | 691,465 | 3,650 |
| Del. & H. Co. | — | 590,839 | 10,179 | 499,568 | D.91,271 |
| Wyoming Co. | — | 513,156 | — | 408,662 | 104,494 |
| Do. North | — | 380,039 | — | 377,277 | D. 2,762 |
| Shamokin | 3,703 | 174,480 | 4,872 | 198,918 | 24,498 |
| Trevorton | — | 100,782 | — | 81,399 | D.19,383 |
| Broad Top | 3,100 | 124,183 | 3,647 | 180,925 | 56,742 |
| Sh. Mt., H. T. | — | 67,621 | — | 96,960 | 29,339 |
| Lykens Valley | — | 63,533 | — | 73,853 | 10,320 |
| Total | 53,164 | 8,096,447 | 70,195 | 8,689,573 | |

Of New-England trade, generally, and Boston markets, particularly, the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of the 15th inst., says:

"There seems to be no immediate prospect of a reaction from the dullness which has pervaded every department of trade for more than three weeks. Wherever in any one branch transactions occur they are at panic prices, and as such only go to show that confidence is by no means restored among mercantile men. We have but little faith in political doctoring, the practice being irregular, but at the present time we see relief from no other source. It has demonstrated in the past three weeks how utterly useless for all practical purposes are the resources of the country, however vast, when the body politic is oppressed by the nightmare of political dissension, such dissension leading first to general distrust, and from general distrust to a still more frightful possibility. This distrust is felt not only in the main channels of trade and commerce, but in all the small streams which supply and swell the main channels. The distrust is infectious; it has become an epidemic. Go into the small towns in the remote sections of the State, where industry is developed in various domestic manufactures, and you will find the manufacturer who has been in the habit of sending to New-York or Boston his two or three hundred dollars per week, now under a due sense of a general impending ruin, very gravely informs his correspondents that they cannot have their knick-knacks in the shape of wooden nutmegs, lemon squeezers, etc., unless they advance the cash; he has no evidence for himself but upon the principle that as the great lions roar, the small ones learn; so he reflects upon his mind the opinions of others. No amount of financial or industrial prosperity in and of itself alone can remedy this evil, which now stares us in the face, because financial and industrial success depends upon the strength of confidence which the people have in themselves and in the Government. We don't know how much further it will be necessary to plunge the country in commercial distress before our political leaders arrest its destructive course. We hope for the best."

### Trade and Money in England.

*From the Manchester Guardian, Dec. 1.*

The reduction yesterday of the Bank rate of discount to 5 ₩ cent. may be considered to have brought the financial disturbances of the month to a conclusion. The most satisfactory reflection in connection with them arises from the complete manner in which they have been understood by the public, and the consequent absence of even a momentary alarm. On the 8th of November the rate of discount was 4 ₩ cent., and by the 15th it had been moved up to 6 ₩ cent. A few years back, when the principles not only of general finance, but of the Bank Charter act, were very imperfectly appreciated, such an event would have led to panic. In the present case a temporary decline of ⅜ in Consols furnished the only evidence of anything unusual having occurred.

We can now look on the money market as once more in a normal condition, and form an estimate of its prospects. On the 1st November we pointed out that the minimum rate of the Bank, which was then 4 ₩ cent., was exactly ½ ₩ cent. below the point at which it might have been expected to stand, looking at the experience of periods when the bullion and reserve were at amounts corresponding to those then exhibited, and that on this ground, together with the certainty that large supplies of foreign wheat would continue to be attracted by our high prices, a moderate increase in the value of money might be expected. The rate now fixed of 5 ₩ cent. fairly meets that expectation, and there is every reason to anticipate that the year, as far as all commercial operations are concerned, will close with steadiness.

The grain question should now in fact constitute the main element of our calculations. According to the Board of Trade tables, issued yesterday, our importations of wheat and flour during October must have amounted in value to nearly £3,000,000, against an importation not exceeding £750,000 in the corresponding month of 1859. When it is stated that this amount shows that during a single month we have taken about as much as is equal in value to more than a fourth of our total importations during the whole of the past year, and that there is reason to believe that the two remaining months of 1860 will present many similar features, the importance of such figures will easily be apprehended. There is one circumstance, however, that considerably militates the danger of inconvenience from them. Forty-two per cent. of the arrivals in October this year has been from the United States, whence in October, 1859, the amount was *nil*. As America always takes our manufactured goods with instantaneous readiness whenever we take anything from her, the result of this part of our present grain trade is, therefore, likely to affect our money market in a very slight degree compared with what would be experienced if Russia, France or Germany were the exclusive sources of supply.

Apart from the grain question, there are no important circumstances of a domestic character likely to produce any material fluctuation in the demand for money. As a general rule, the trade of the country seems healthy, the occasional exposures that take place of fictitious credit being of an exceptional character, although sufficiently numerous to denote that but for the wisdom of the Bank of England, in setting its face against the system of re-discounts, they would soon again spread, and render honest operations almost impossible.

With regard to foreign movements that may affect our money market, the points to be noticed are numerous. But they are of a conflicting character, and calculated, so far as we are concerned, to neutralize each other. In the first place, the Turkish loan of £16,000,000, at a price which will draw about £8,000,000 from Paris, is a heavy transaction, although it is to be spread over twelve or eighteen months. But this efflux from France to Turkey will not be to our disadvantage, since Turkey is our debtor and France is not—and anything that promotes the stability of Turkey, even for a short time, is both commercially and financially to be welcomed. On the other hand, however, we must not lose sight of the fact that France is not in a condition to make loans of this kind, and that any renewed embarrassment into which she may throw herself will, of course, by creating a demand for money on any terms, proportionably effect our own rates. Next we must take into view the desperate financial condition of Austria, and the great, although not equally urgent, wants of Russia and Sardinia. The trade in breadstuffs this Autumn has helped Russia considerably; but there is no doubt that, in January, when she will be at liberty to put forth the balance of £3,000,000 of the £8,000,000 4½ ₩ cent. loan introduced at 92 by Messrs. Baring in July, she will gladly avail herself of any opportunity to do so. Sardinia happily has considerable buoyancy of national credit, and supposing she is able to consolidate the kingdom of Italy without further serious struggles, it is highly probable that large amounts, known to have been hoarded in all the Central and Southern provinces during the past year or two, may be gradually drawn again into circulation. She will likewise be aided by the assumption by France of £5,000,000 of her existing debt pertaining to Savoy and Nice. At the same time, against every favorable anticipation, we must set the contingency of war in the Spring, and on that point many persons will wait for the Tuileries receptions on New-Year's Day before they form an opinion. Certainly among the best informed financial people the impression is that the French Emperor does not wish for a new conflict at a date so early.

Our relations with India and China remain to be touched upon. The Calcutta accounts for the past few months have been anything but encouraging for our Manchester trade, but not sufficiently bad to create apprehensions or disaster, except to a class of houses whose extinction will, in many cases, be a gain. At the same time, it appears that the natives are beginning to buy back some of the £8,000,000 of Rupee Stocks, which have been transferred hither during the past year. Any diminution of their other imports is likely, therefore, thus to be compensated. Concerning China, a few days will probably settle all doubts and inform us not merely whether our heavy expenditure in that region is to cease, but also if we are to expect the £4,000,000 of indemnity which has been demanded. The only remaining point is the possibility of disturbance from an increase of the secession panic in the United States, regarding which an adverse telegram was received last evening.

Upon a review, therefore, of our entire position, we seem entitled to conclude:

1. That the rate now adopted by the Bank of England is exactly adequate to the existing state of supply and demand in the Money market.

2. That although the commercial profits of the country are extremely, and perhaps, unprecedentedly, large, the importations of Grain are likely, for several months, to continue on a scale that will prevent any material increase in our stock of Bullion, and, consequently, any return of lower rates of discount than those generally prevalent since the Summer.

3. That the foreign influences likely to affect us are numerous and important, but of a character so varied as to prevent them from giving any decided turn to future calculations.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 8,251 bbls. Flour, 198 bbls. Corn Meal, 7,037 bushels Wheat, 11,028 bushels Corn, 4,169 bushels Oats, 1,200 bushels Malt, 2,170 pkgs. Provisions, and 797 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are dull and down to $4 50 for Pots, and $4 87½@$5 for Pearls, ₩ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,188 bbls., including 883 bbls. Pots, and 305 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Trade has been quite spiritless in this market. Supplies are not unusually heavy for the season, but the demand is extremely limited, and of an irregular character. Prices are unsettled. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of this morning, speaks most discouragingly of the trade in New-England, remarking that: "There seems to be neither life, energy, or hope either among the dealers or manufacturers. In many towns where there are extensive factories there is scarcely a hammer struck. The present crisis is looked upon by the trade as far worse than that of 1857. Then the trade had the South with their full crops to lie down upon, and the trade from that section was full—now both the South and West are in a poor condition, the former from obvious reasons, and the latter on account of the difficulty in the currency. The Hide market too, an important connection with that of boots and shoes, has begun to topple from the false position which speculators and unscrupulous market reporters have placed it. Sales of Buenos Ayres have been made this week at 20c., less 9 ₩ cent., equal to about 18¼c.—a decline of at least 6c. The panic of 1857 affected the market for hides more suddenly, but we apprehend the present state of the market, arising as it does from a known series of causes, known, too, all along, will prove more disastrous, because it is the natural result of these causes, and there is no immediate point from which to rally. The same also is true of the Leather market, and the position of both is precisely what it ought to have been long ago. There is no encouragement for manufacturers to do much—they must be content to lie on their oars for a while, and wait. The country would not suffer for boots and shoes if the production for one year was reduced three quarters."

COTTON—Continues in moderate demand, including middling Upland, at 10c.; do. Gulf, at 10¼c. ₩ ℔. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 2,500 bales, part *in transitu*.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Receipts and sales of State and Western Flour, to-day, have been light; the changes in prices have been unimportant. The reported sales, since our last, add up 9,500 bbls., in lots, including superfine State, at $4 50@$4 65; ordinary to choice extra State at $4 75@$5, chiefly within the range; superfine Western at $4 50@$4 70; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois at $4 80@$5 80; extra Indiana and Michigan at $5@$6; inferior extra Ohio at $5@$5 05; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 10@$5 25 ₩ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State | $4 50 | @$4 65 |
| Extra State | 4 75 | @ 5 00 |
| Superfine Western | 4 50 | @ 4 70 |
| Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois | 4 80 | @ 5 80 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 5 00 | @ 6 00 |
| Inferior Extra Ohio | 5 00 | @ 5 05 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd. | 5 10 | @ 5 25 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 30 | @ 6 60 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 05 | @ 5 20 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 25 | @ 7 00 |
| Inferior to choice Extra Missouri | 5 20 | @ 7 00 |

Southern Flour is in more request at old rates. Sales since our last, 1,470 bbls., in lots, at $4 85@$5 15 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $5 20@$7 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian continues inactive, including inferior to very choice extra at $4 95@$7 ₩ bbl.; sales 285 bbls. Rye Flour is dull and heavy at $3 20@$4 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in demand at $3 20@$3 25 for Jersey and $3 45@$3 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been lightly dealt it. The advanced claims of most holders check operations. Sales have been reported of only 26,500 bushels, including Canada Club on terms not disclosed; prime to very handsome Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 12@$1 14; Milwaukee Club, on private terms, and Chicago Spring at $1 05@$1 06 ₩ bushel. Nothing new in Rye or Barley. Corn has been less sought after and prices have favored buyers. Sales 42,500 bushels at 62½c.@63c. for mixed Western, in store; 64c., in part, for do. do., afloat; 62c. for poor round White, and 65c.@66c. for round Yellow, ₩ bushel. Oats have been in good request, including Canada at 36½c.@37½c. Western at 36c.@37c., and State at 37c.@38c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Sales 800 bales North River at 75c.@80c. ₩ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New have been in limited request, at from 26c.@32c. ₩ ℔.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. Weizel & Weidemeyer notice thus: "We can report no change in the look of our Leather market. Unmitigated dullness prevails in most descriptions of Leather, and our limited transactions hardly afford a sufficient basis for establishing market prices. Week's receipts of Sole Leather about 63,000 Sides."

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine have been quiet to-day. Spirits Turpentine has been very moderately inquired for at from 31c.@32½c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—A limited demand prevails for Linseed, at 51c.@53c. ₩ gallon. Nothing new in other descriptions.

PROVISIONS—Pork has declined to $15 62½@$15 75 for Old Mess; $16 for New Mess; $11 75@$11 87 for New Prime, and $10 50 for Old Prime ₩ bbl., with sales of 320 bbls. The transactions in Cut Meats and Bacon have been unimportant. Of Lard, sales were made 200 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 9½c.@10½c. ₩ ℔. Beef continues depressed; sales 185 bbls. at $9 25@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 for extra Western Mess; $5@$5 50 for Country Mess, ₩ bbl.; Prime Mess, $15@$16 50 ₩ tce. Beef Hams, $11 50@$13 ₩ bbl. Butter is quiet at 15c.@20c. for State, and at 10c.@15c. for Western, ₩ ℔. Cheese sells slowly at 9c.@11c. ₩ ℔.

RICE—Sales: 270 tcs., in lots, at $2 75@$3 62½ ₩ 100 ℔s.

SKINS—Goat are inactive and prices are irregular. A fair demand prevails for Deer at, however, rather lower rates. We quote: *Goat*—Tampico, 40c.@42c.; Vera Cruz, 36c.@38c.; Buenos Ayres, 34c.@35c. ₩ ℔.; Curacoa, No. 1, 60c.@65c.; Curacoa, No. 2, 35c.@40c.; Madras, 32c.@35c.; West Indies, 25c.@30c.; Cawnpore, 32c.@35c.; Maracaibo, 25c.@40c. each, 6 mos. *Deer*—San Juan, 40c.@42c.; Bolivar, 30c.@32c.; Sisal, 40c.@41c.; Vera Cruz, 40c.@42c.; Chagres, 40c.@42c.; Porto Cabello and Barcelona, 32c.@35c.; Missouri, 27c.@30c.; Texas and Arkansas, 21c.@24c.; Florida, 20c.@22c. ₩ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in request and sales have been reported of 670 hhds., mainly Cuba, at 4⅝c.@5⅜c., with 325 boxes Havana, part at 5c.@5¼c. ₩ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 500 bbls., in lots, at 18¾c.@19c. ₩ gallon,—indicating an advance.

FREIGHTS—The engagements, to-day, were moderate, and rates steady. For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 12d.@12½d.; Corn, 11d.@11½d. ₩ bushel; Cotton 9-32d.@5-16d. ₩ ℔.; Resin, 3s. 3d. ₩ 310 ℔s. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 9d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₩ bush.; Resin, 3s. 9d. ₩ bbl. For London—Flour, 3s. 10½d.@4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12½d.@13½d. ₩ bushel. For Bristol—Flour, 3s 9d. ₩ bbl. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A bark, 480 tons, to Gloucester, England, 16,000 bushels Wheat, at 13½d., in ship's bags; two brigs, 240 and 283 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $37; one, 275 tons, to Sicily and back, $3,500; a new bark, 471 tons, to Marseilles, 450 tons Guano, $8; a brig, 327 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, $20; one, 320 tons, from St. Marys, Geo., to Montevideo, $22; a schooner, 160 tons, from Machias to West Indies, boards, $12, and back to New York $5 ₩ ton; one, 127 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,100; one, 160 tons, from St. Marys River to Trinidad, P. S., $12; a brig, 200 tons, in the West India trade, $600 ₩ month; a schooner, 250 tons from Jacksonville to Cienfuegos and back to New-York, Sugar 52c., and Molasses $4; one to Sagua, Hoops $10, Shooks 35c., and bbls. 75c.; one, 250 tons, from Jacksonville to south side Cuba and back to a port north of Hatteras, 52c. for Sugar and $3 50 for Molasses on deck; a brig, 220 tons, to Havana, $1,100.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN

SHOULD READ THE

REVELATIONS OF WALL-STREET,

A True History of New-York Business Life, by the author of "St. Leger," in the

KNICKERBOCKER FOR JANUARY.

The same number contains articles by Tuckerman, Stoddard, Fitz Hugh Ludlow, Chilton, Harriet Prescott, Irving, Fitz James O'Brien, Leland, Rockwell, and others.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS DEALERS.

Subscription, $3 per year.

J. R. GILMORE,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

THE HOLIDAYS!
NOW IS THE TIME TO PURCHASE!
NOW! NOW!! BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

Books are among the most acceptable presents that can be made, and the best place to buy them is at

D. W. EVANS & CO.'S
PIONEER GIFT BOOK STORE,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York,
(Established 1854,)

Where, in addition to paying only the regular price for books, you get with each one that is of the retail value of $1 and upwards, a Gift, varying in amount from 50 cents up to

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

THE GIFTS consist of gold and silver watches, gold chains, silverware, costly sets of cameos, mosaic, Florentine, coral and lava jewelry, gold lockets, gold pencils, gold pens, by the best makers, bracelets, ladies' neck and chatelaine chains, gents' bosom studs and sleeve-buttons, porte-monnaies, and A THOUSAND AND VARIETIES OF USEFUL AND VALUABLE GIFTS.

We have now a very fine selection of books for presentation, among which will be found the following prominent novelties, in fine bindings, and beautifully illustrated:

WOMEN OF THE SOUTH DISTINGUISHED IN LITERATURE.

FOLK SONGS.

A FOREST HYMN. By W. C. Bryant.

LOVES AND HEROINES OF THE POETS.

WAVERLEY GALLERY.

PAGES AND PICTURES FROM THE WRITINGS OF J. FENIMORE COOPER. By Miss S. F. Cooper.

MORAL EMBLEMS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

ALBUMS.—Ladies' Albums, a great variety. Floral, landscape, autograph, etc., etc., from $1 upwards.

ANNUALS.—A large and elegant assortment.

BIBLES.—A splendid assortment of Pocket, Pew, and Family Bibles, in every style, from $1 to $50.

PRAYER BOOKS—In plain and elegant bindings.

HYMN BOOKS—For every denomination, all sizes and styles.

BIOGRAPHIES.—The works of Irving, Headley, Weems, Sparks, Bancroft, and every other standard author, in plain and elegant bindings.

COOKERY BOOKS.—All the best receipt and cookery books of Mrs. Hale, Leslie, Crowen, Widdifield, etc.

DICTIONARIES.—English, French, Latin, German, Spanish, Italian, etc.

GAMES AND HOME AMUSEMENTS.—All the best books.

HISTORICAL WORKS.—By Prescott, Irving, Bancroft, Hume, Macaulay, etc., etc.

HUMOROUS WORKS.—A world of fun.

HYMN BOOKS.—For all denominations.

JUVENILE BOOKS.—Every description of illustrated books for children.

LAW AND MEDICAL BOOKS.—The standard works of these professions.

POETRY.—All the poets, in every style of plain and elegant binding.

STANDARD FICTION.—By Scott, Irving, Cooper, Dickens, Thackeray, and all the great writers.

D. W. EVANS & CO. would respectfully urge upon their patrons the advisability of making their Christmas purchases as early as possible. *Our stock is now QUITE full, and our friends will be enabled to make a much easier and better selection by calling AT ONCE than if they leave it until the last moment,* when the crowded condition of our store will render it impossible for us to give them the attention we could wish.

D. W. EVANS & CO.
PIONEER GIFT BOOK-STORE,
No. 677 Broadway, New-York.

NOW READY.

ITALY FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT DAY. By John S. C. Abbott. Crown, 8vo.: 587 pages. With steel Portrait of Victor Emanuel. Cloth, $1 50.

Mr. Abbott's reputation as a vivacious writer of history is so well established, that there is no occasion to speak of the attractive character of this volume. It is a popular and instructive account of the Italian nation, from the foundation of Rome to the campaigns of Garibaldi. The present position of Italy, and the interest felt in her movements, give a peculiar value to this history of her varied and wonderful fortunes. Beginning with the times of Æneas and coming down to September of the present year, it presents a succinct and corrected narrative of the whole career of this great people. The volume is the third of the series, "Monarchies of Continental Europe," by the same author, "Austria" and "Russia" having previously appeared.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF PHILIP SCHUYLER. By Benson J. Lossing. Vol. 1. Crown 8vo. 504 pages. With Steel Portraits. Cloth, $1 50.

Although Gen. Schuyler's name is familiar to any one who has even a superficial acquaintance with the history of this country, the details of his civil and military career are almost wholly unknown. Now, for the first time, a genuine biography of this sterling soldier and patriot is given to the public. Mr. Lossing has with great labor and care collected from family records, correspondence, public documents and personal tradition rich material, which he has used with the discrimination and skill that mark all his biographical and historical works. The work will be completed in two volumes.

MASON BROTHERS, Publishers,
Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., N. Y.

AMERICAN MEDICAL BIOGRAPHY,

Now ready and for sale by

CHARLES T. EVANS, Agent,
No. 532 Broadway, up stairs, New-York.

LIVES OF EMINENT AMERICAN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS who have contributed to the advancement of Medical Science, Literature and Education in the United States during the Nineteenth Century.

Edited by S. D. Gross, M. D.

One handsome 8vo volume, 800 pages, cloth, $3 50. Published by subscription.

PHYSICIANS' VISITING-LIST.
Diary and Book of Engagements for 1861.
For 25 patients, tucks, 75c.
For 50 patients, tucks, $1.

NO PHYSICIAN SHOULD FAIL TO PURCHASE THE EPITOME OF BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT OF PRACTICAL MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

2 large 8vo. vols., (900 pages of closely printed matter in each volume,) sheep $7.

Hundreds of the leading Physicians, in various parts of the country, who have subscribed to this work, (without exception,) unite their testimony to its exceeding value, as

"A REMEMBRANCER AND MENTOR."

*** Copies will be forwarded to any part of the United States (within 3 000 miles) on receipt of price in current funds in New-York. Address

C. T. EVANS, No. 532 Broadway.
Box No. 4,553 Post-office, New-York.

McDERMOTT'S GREAT LOVE POEM,
LAVONA.

"In these days, when so much that is mere rhyme is forced upon the public under the name of poetry, only to jar on the well-tuned ear, anything possessing the true poetic inspiration is doubly welcome. It is, therefore, our duty, as well as pleasure, to recommend 'Lavona' to our friends."—*Dr. Hazeltine.*

F. A. BRADY, No. 24 Ann-st., New-York.

CHURCH ORGAN, CUSHIONS, AND TWO furnaces for sale; are in good order and will be sold low. Apply at No. 54 Catharine-st., second floor.

## MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also, for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.

Pianos to rent.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL,
PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.

Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.
LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S,

Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

GET THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THOMAS H. CHAMBERS'
PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS, from $40 to $400.
8th-st., corner of 4th-av., in the Bible House.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desk, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.

HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

BANJO! BANJO!! BANJO!!!—TAUGHT FOR Five Dollars. GEORGE C. DOBSON, the most skillful banjoist in the world, by a new and easy method, enables pupils to become masters of this popular instrument in one course of lessons. Mr. DOBSON will meet pupils at his or their residences. Banjos furnished for practice. Communications not noticed unless real names and residences given. Address Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED TO SUIT THE TIMES.—A fine assortment of magnificent carved and plain pianos, iron frame, overstrung, finished in the best possible manner, and fully warranted; no better opportunity to get a good reliable piano at half its value. No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st., music-store.

J. & C. FISCHER, NO. 856 BROADWAY, near 14th-st., offer at a great bargain a fine assortment of their celebrated iron frame overstrung pianos, with the new improved patent Damper; also, several second-hand Pianos and Melodeons. Manufactory, No. 245 West 28th-st.

A GOOD TIME TO BUY A GOOD SECOND-hand or new Piano, or a Melodeon very cheap for cash, or to pay by installments. Good 7 octave pianos to rent. T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

A YOUNG LADY HAVING MUCH EXPERIENCE in teaching the piano, and who can furnish the most satisfactory references regarding her ability, has yet a few spare hours to devote to pupils. Apply No. 183 West 20th-st., near 8th-av.

PH. KOMPFF, NO. 204 THIRD-AVENUE near 19th-st., piano-fortes repaired, regulated, hammers new covered, &c. Also, good second-hand pianos, best City make, warranted in perfect order, for sale or to let.

## MUSICAL BOXES.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE AND splendid assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, manufactured by the best makers of SWITZERLAND. Mandolines, Overtures, Expressives, &c., &c., accompaniments of FLUTES, BELLS, DRUMS and CASTAGNETTES. Gems from Operas, Popular American Melodies, Negro Songs, &c. TOY MUSICAL BOXES, playing 1, 2, 3 and 4 tunes.

PAILLARD & MARTIN,
Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

Musical Boxes repaired.

## FURS.

THE HUDSON BAY FUR COMPANY,
No. 54 BROADWAY,
will sell their entire new stock of fashionable
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
at retail, at 50 per cent. below usual prices, after this day.

MARK J. KING,
No. 54 Broadway.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!
CHEAP FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

J. J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-street.

222½. A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED offer to the public and their customers in general, their extensive variety of Ladies' Furs, as capes, victorines, muffs and cuffs, sleigh robes, gents' collars and gloves. Also, a large assortment of gents', youths' and children's fancy hats and caps at reduced prices. GOLDSMID & BRONNER, No. 222½ Bowery. 222½.

CHOICE FURS,
No. 49 BROADWAY.

The undersigned offers his stock, comprising a variety of styles, in sable, mink and other choice Furs, low for cash, not exceeding wholesale prices at retail.

SIGMOND GOGE, Practical Furrier,
No. 49 Broadway.

## WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE NARDIN WATCH.
A. BUMRILL & CO.,
No. 264 Broadway,
Having made arrangements for the sale of
JAMES NARDIN'S POCKET CHRONOMETERS,
And other fine Watches,
Are now prepared to offer them at the lowest market prices, and
HIGHLY RECOMMEND them to their customers.

CURTIS, THE GREAT UP-TOWN REPAIRER of watches, clocks, silver and plated ware, fans, &c., &c., is now selling gold watches from $17, silver watches from $5; diamond rings and pins from $10; sets of Pins and earrings, fine gold, from $7; sleeve buttons and studs from $2 a set; silver napkin rings from $1 50 each; children's knives, forks and spoons from $5; and a large variety of Holiday presents at equally low prices. Note the number, 882 Broadway, (next to Elger's,) branch of No. 83 Bleecker-st., N. Y. N. B.—All repairing done on the premises, and delivered to any part of the City.

AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS.—A wholesale stock of watches and solid gold jewelry, of my own manufacture, is offered at retail for thirty days only.

W. EVERTON SMITH,
No. 15 Maiden-lane.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—THE FOLLOWING NOTES HAVE BEEN lost or mislaid:

Aug. J. Brown, due Jan. 26, 1861, $350.
J. H. Gautier & Co., due March 8, 1861, $844 42.
J. B. Beers & Son, due April 13, 1861, $837 50.

Payment having been stopped, all persons are cautioned against negotiating the same. The finder will be rewarded upon leaving the same with T. LEWIS, No. 569 Broadway.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, THE 14th inst., a single stone DIAMOND PIN. Supposed to be lost either in the Bowery, Broadway, Chatham, Fulton or Ann sts. The finder, on returning the pin to the office of WM. SIMPSON, No. 181 Bowery, will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

FOUND—ON THURSDAY, DEC. 13, A SUM OF MONEY in a 4th-av. car. The owner can receive it by applying at the office of the Company, corner of 26th- and 4th-av.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TEAS FOR CASH.
FRAGRANT
BLACK and GREEN!
TEAS,
In ½ and ¼ Chests,
From 25 to 40 cents
Per Pound.

WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER,
Nos. 233, 235 and 237 Washington-st.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET.
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—WANTED, A PARTY WITH means to aid in carrying out a large and valuable contract, involving no risk of loss, (the business being done altogether for cash,) but having a surety of large remuneration. Capital need not exceed $25,000 to $50,000, (probably the former,) which will be invested only in materials worth always their cost. Business a permanent and highly respectable one, (none more so,) and is in the hands of highly respectable parties, who will treat with those only who are in like standing. To such, full particulars will be given on addressing, with real name CONTRACT, Box No. 368 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND good will of the Hardware store No. 501 Hudson-st. Apply to FRANCIS MANY, No. 49 John-st.

## STOVES AND HEATERS.

THE ETNA BASEMENT AND PARLOR HEATER—Designed to set in the front basement fireplace, to warm the basement, parlors and rooms above. For efficacy, economy, durability and safety they are unequaled. Send for a circular. SPAULDING & STRATTON, Manufacturers and Proprietors, No. 2 Bible House, 4th-av., New-York.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MAGIC TEA AND COFFEE POTS
EXCEL ALL OTHERS.

The only correct principle ever discovered for making tea or coffee. Steeps without boiling, saving time and trouble.

Dispensing with water pitcher—can pour tea or water from the same spout.

Depot No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

MANUFACTURERS' SHOW CARDS
of every description designed and lithographed by
ENDICOTT & CO., No. 59 Beekman-st., N. Y.

BARGE FOR SALE.—THE BARGE INDEPENDENCE, now running between Fishkill and New-York. She is 176 tons Custom-house measurement, and will carry 250 to 300 tons. Is fitted up with state-rooms and cabins, and is in perfect order for any business. Will be sold with or without the cabin furniture. Apply on board at foot of Robinson-st., or to WALTER BRETT & CO., Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS, gold dust, coins, medals, antiques, diamonds, pearls, and precious stones, bought at No. 36½ Chatham-st. P. S.—Fine gold and rolled silver constantly on hand at No. 36½ Chatham st.

A. BARNARD,
Gold and Silver Refiner.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a young woman as chambermaid or waitress, or chambermaid, or to take care of children; is an excellent cook and baker; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 62 West 31st st., corner of 6th-av.; no objections to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young girl, a situation as plain cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework in a small family; understands her business perfectly; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has excellent reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for 3 days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A competent woman, as experienced cook; is a good baker; understands all kinds of pastry, soups, game and jellies; has long experience and best City reference; will assist with the washing if required. Call at No. 130½ West 19th-st., near 7th av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class German Protestant cook in the above capacity; knows her business in all its branches; is willing to be generally useful; has lived in City and country; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 378 6th av., first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook; can dress all kinds of game, soups, jellies, ices and pastry; is a first-class cook and bread-maker, in French and English; she has the best City reference. Call at No. 69 West 17th-st., in the hoop-skirt store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer; would do general housework and make herself useful; good reference from her last place. Call at or address No 317 West 29th st., rear house, second floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A very tidy respectable Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer, or as general housemaid is a first-rate baker; willing and obliging; wages no object; a permanent situation wanted; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 405 Broome-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A SCOTCH WOMAN WITH good reference, wishes a situation in City or country as cook, &c.; understands all kinds of meats, soup, gravy, game, pastry, &c.; also, by a young woman as house worker; is willing to do anything required of her. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a colored young woman, who is an excellent cook, and a first-rate washer and ironer; or would go as chambermaid and laundress, or to do general housework; good City references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A NEAT, REspectable Protestant young woman desires a situation, in City or country; is a first-class cook; can do washing and ironing in superior style; no objection to take a chambermaid's place, and do the fine washing. Any family requiring such help will be pleased by applying at 378 6th-av., between 23d and 24th sts., up stairs.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent dressmaker and lady's maid with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothes; also, family sewing of all kinds; best of City reference. Apply at No. 279 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION TO do general housework, by a person not afraid of work; willing to make herself obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 396 9th-st.; wages $5 or $6 per month.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A WIDOW LADY, young, educated and refined, now left destitute, desires the position of housekeeper or saleswoman; references unexceptionable. Address, appointing interview, Mrs. E. HOURTZER, Station D Post-office, 8th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework. Can be seen at No. 450 West 16th-st., for two days. Has City references.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted as nurse and seamstress, by one who has had several years' experience in the management of children; would go as seamstress only, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses and children's clothes; best City reference; no objection to the country, or to go South or West. Can be seen at No. 96 West 28th-st.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable, healthy married woman, with a fresh breast of milk, (babe 5 weeks old,) as wet nurse in a respectable family; no objections to the country; is a competent nurse; good City reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 96 West 40th-st., third floor, back room. Can be seen till engaged.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman, a situation as competent seamstress, to go out by the day or week; can cut and fit for children, and do all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 109 East 13th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A TIDY YOUNG woman, as waitress or seamstress—has 3½ years' reference from last place; one as chambermaid waitress or nurse—18 years in last situation; a Scotch, good cook—1 year; four cooks—7½ and 3½ years, and 14 and 10 months; three general-work girls—4½, 3 and 1½ years; a plain cook and laundress—14 months; a plain cook—2 years; a nurse and seamstress, and chambermaid and laundress—5 years in last situations; all highly recommended. All can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, a family's washing, or a few gentlemen's; understands fine washing and fluting; has the best of City reference as to character and capability, from families that she has worked for during the last eight years. Call at No. 141 East 24th-st., two doors from 2d-av., Room No. 1.

SERVANTS OF THE FIRST-CLASS IN great abundance—German, French, English, Scotch, Irish, &c., may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway, late Bible House. French and German languages spoken. Miss HELD, Matron.

A RESPECTABLE WIDOW IN INDIGENCE in consequence of death in her family, would be thankful to get some embroidery on children's clothing; the best of reference. Address MARY B., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for ten days.

LADIES WISHING GOOD SERVANT girls (Protestant) can hear of such by inquiring of the dressmaker, No. 480 Hudson-st.

### MALES.

AS CLERK OR PARTNER—TO LAWYERS.—The advertiser, a young man and member of the profession of several years' standing, is desirous of a connection with a practitioner or firm as qualified partner or clerk; reference, if required, satisfactory. A line addressed to A. Y., Box No. 136 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

A COACHMAN.—WANTED, A STEADY, EXPERIanced, married man, as coachman. He must understand thoroughly the care and management of horses, be a careful driver, good tempered, and willing to make himself useful to his employer. None need apply unless they can furnish the best of City reference as regards character and capability, at No. 29 Lafayette-place, between the hours of 12 A. M. and 2 P. M.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable single young man in the above capacity; will engage for moderate wages for the Winter; will be found willing and obliging; is highly recommended from last employer. Address M. J., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a Protestant German single man, a situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for three days by addressing G. S., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant young man, who thoroughly understands his business; has near four years' best City reference; has lived with the best families in the City. Can be seen for two days, or address W. H., No. 149 6th-av., in the Dry Goods store, R. & J. Thompson's.

AS WAITER—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OR REspectable boarding-house, in the City or Country, by a respectable, faithful, competent man, with best of City reference. Call, during two days, at No. 811 Broadway, in the store.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a competent single young man, who is of pleasing address and good character. Address J. H., No. 415 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., in the jewelry store.

TO MERCHANTS AND BANKERS.—A young man, who for the past four years has been cashier and book-keeper for an extensive manufacturing Corporation in the country, desires a situation as book-keeper, cashier or correspondent in some first-class house. First-class references. Address BUSINESS Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

## INSTRUCTION.

MISS KENNEDY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Also, private classes for French conversation and French and English literature, at No. 33 West 24th-st.

$120 PER YEAR. HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y. Next term opens Dec. 28, (both sexes) Write for a catalogue. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

PARKER & BERTHET'S
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and PRIMARY SCHOOL,
No. 23 East 21st-st., corner Broadway.

AT $2 50 FOR WRITING; BOOK-KEEPing $10, lessons unlimited; Arithmetic, $4 per month, at No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st, Brooklyn.

*From Rev. A. Bronson.*

I take great pleasure in recommending Col. Paine to the confidence of the public as a respectable man and a complete master of his profession.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, G. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Proprietors and Principals, opens its eighteenth academic year on MONDAY, Sept. 10, 1860, when its pupils are requested to be punctually present. Catalogues, with particulars, may be had at the Broadway bookstores; Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av., and at the Institute.

STAMMERING CURED IN A FEW LESSONS.—Complete success; City references. Apply to G. VALE, teacher of navigation, surveying, draughting with perspective, nautical and commercial book keeping, &c., No. 351 Pearl-st., corner of Frankfort. (Franklin-square,) New-York. Entrance in Frankfort-st.

AT $5.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, OR ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, keeps the largest commercial institution in New-York, and offers unusual facilities to pupils wishing practical instruction on low terms. Reduced terms only $5 for double-entry book-keeping. Four vacancies this day.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under ten, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed. Apply to Mrs. FREEMAN, Principal, or at No. 45 Fleet st., Brooklyn, and No. 307 Spring-st., New-York.

## TEACHERS.

AS GOVERNESS.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY desires an engagement as resident governess, to give instruction in English and music; unexceptionable references exchanged. Address TEACHER, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The Amalgamation of Languages.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great Headache Remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native and to the manor born."

'ARDLY REALIZED.

Hi 'ad 'n orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Exceedingly," says hi, and upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache;* of hepatic disease, constituting *bilious headache;* of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anemia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache,* sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or ascerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia.*

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

Bridget—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue—no, a bottle of Prepared Pills,—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be after knowing what it is, Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaived her before.

*Druggist*—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

*Bridget*—Och! sure, now, and you've sed it. Here's the quarther and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, aither.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A REAL BLESSING.

*Physician*—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

*Mrs. Jones*—Gone! Doctor, all gone; the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

*Physician*—You can get them at any Druggist's. Call for Cephalic Pills; I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache.

*Mrs. Jones*—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing.*

Twenty Millions of Dollars Saved.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

Over-excitement, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

Facts worth Knowing.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

Great Discovery.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the Prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

Did you ever have the sick headache? Do you remember the throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of Headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students,* Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits,* they are invaluable as a *Laxative,* improving the *appetite,* giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ Cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his compensation.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. *Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers, at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself—or may retain One Dollar as his compensation.* The *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly* sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, five cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

## Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Richard III.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Hamlet.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—To Marry or not to Marry—Race for a Widow.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Herne the Hunter—Ma[illegible] Lover.

BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon and Evening—Spalding & Rogers' Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Sea of Ice—What Is It?—Aztec Children.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—Songs and Dances by a Talented Company.

NATIONAL ACADEMY, Tenth-street—Artists' Fund Exhibition of Paintings and Statuary.

INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, No. 625 Broadway—Dusseldorf Gallery—Jarves' Collection.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—The "Cinderella" Picture.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—Wheelock's Free Gallery of Oil Paintings.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The intelligence from the Federal Capital which we publish this morning, will be read with a great deal of interest. Our dispatches indicate that the parting of the late Secretary of State with the President, was not quite so cordial as we were at first led to believe;—that, in fact, there was a serious misunderstanding, which is to find ventilation through the medium of a somewhat pungent correspondence, of which the first capter, emanating from Gen. Cass, has already been written. The difficulty, it is now definitely determined, grew out of the refusal of the President to reinforce the scanty garrison of Fort Moultrie, in the harbor of Charleston, in accordance with the requisition of Maj. Anderson, the officer in command. That this reinforcement is needed, no one can doubt who reads the advices direct from the Fort, which we publish elsewhere. A successor of Gen. Cass has been found in the person of Attorney-General Black, who entered upon his new duties on Saturday. It is rumored that Edwin Stanton, of Washington, will succeed to the Attorney-Generalship. With regard to the action of the House Special Committee, past and prospective, advices are somewhat contradictory. It is asserted, on the one hand, that Reuben Davis, of Mississippi, intends to-day to introduce a resolution of the ultra-Southern stamp, upon which he will insist on a test vote, and against which the Republican members of the Committee will vote in a body; whereupon the Southern members will all withdraw, and the Committee will be broken up without effecting anything. On the other hand, we are assured that there is a probability that some arrangement will be determined upon which will be satisfactory to everybody. Under these circumstances, it is probably best to await the developments of time. Meanwhile caucuses appear to be the order of the day. The delegation from this State, without regard to politics, met last night at the room of John Cochrane, to deliberate upon the course proper to pursue in the future. Nearly all were present. Mr. Reynolds, elected as an Anti-Lecompton Democrat, offered a resolution affirming that the Union "must and shall be preserved," and pledging New-York to its support, which was adopted almost unanimously. The Pennsylvania and the Ohio delegations will hold caucuses to-day. Indications of a strong Union movement also, among the Southern members of Congress, are not wanting.

An important manifesto has just been issued by Senator Toombs, in the shape of a letter in reference to the fifth article of the Constitution, from which there is reason to hope that even this distinguished battler for Southern rights is not wholly given over to disunion. He says that if the Constitution should be amended so that its provisions could not be evaded or resisted by Abolition States, and if the Republicans, or a majority of them in Congress, will vote for such amendment, he thinks it would be only reasonable and fair to postpone final action in the Southern States until the Legislatures of Northern States could be called together for action upon the Personal Liberty bills. Should this action be adverse to the South, then he would think it proper for Georgia to secede, at the latest by the 4th of March.

The Legislature of South Carolina has succeeded, after seven ballots, in electing a Governor, Col. Pickens being the successful candidate. This election may be regarded as somewhat significant, inasmuch as Col. Pickens is looked upon by the extremists in the State as much too moderate in his principles. It is well known that he strenuously opposed the secession movement until after the election of Mr. Lincoln, when by the sheer force of the current he was pressed into the movement. His election may be regarded as an anti-revolution victory, as it is generally believed in the State that he will not proceed to extremeties until all negotiation and argument with the General Government have failed.

Wendell Phillips, according to previous announcement, delivered his lecture on "Mobs and Education," at the Music Hall, Boston, yesterday forenoon. There was an immense audience present, many of whom were doubtless attracted by the expectation of a riot, as such an occurrence had been threatened. The lecture, however, was listened to with attention to the close, with only an occasional symptom of disapprobation. The Speaker touched upon Mobs in general, and the Mob which broke up the John Brown meeting in particular, and denounced the City Government and Daily Press of Boston, in unmeasured terms. A large crowd was gathered outside at the close, and fearing violence, Mr. Phillips was escorted home by a number of his friends and a force of police. It is intimated that, had the lecture been delivered on any day but Sunday, a serious riot would have been the consequence.

The mails by the *Europa*, whose arrival at Boston has been announced, reached this City on Saturday night. The most important feature in the news is the commercial and financial intelligence, and various extracts on the subject are given in our money column. Politically the advices are wholly unimportant. The Emperor Napoleon is said to have declared to the American Minister in Paris his perfect willingness to accept the proposed visit of American volunteers to the French capital. Arrangements for an invitation, to be extended to the Seventh Regiment to visit England, are also said to be progressing favorably.

The British steamer *City of Washington*, Capt. Jeffrey, sailed at noon on Saturday for Queenstown and Liverpool, with 171 passengers; and the steamer *Saxonia*, Capt. Ehlers, for Southampton and Hamburg, with 87 passengers.

Our latest advices from New-Mexico represent that the Indian troubles on the plains are assuming a very serious aspect. Almost every mail party to and from Santa Fé is attacked by the Camanches or some other equally hostile tribe.

The Fugitive Slave Extradition case, which has been occupying the attention of the Court of Queen's Bench at Toronto, Canada, for some days past, was on Saturday brought to a close. The Court decided to give up the fugitive to the United States authorities. An appeal, however, was made immediately, amid the greatest excitement; and meantime, the prisoner is strongly guarded to prevent a rescue.

In the Superior Court at Special Term, before Justice Hoffman, the case against the City Inspector and others, involving the title of stall-owners in the City markets, was concluded on Saturday, and decision was reserved. In the Surrogate's Court an opinion was rendered in the Clue will case, which has been long pending, sustaining the will.

In Stocks on Saturday the dealings opened heavy, with a reaction of 2@3 per cent. against State securities, and a fall to 71 in New-York Central. The feeling partially improved in the afternoon. Central 72¼ against 72½ on Friday evening. Money and Exchange affairs were better, under the foreign news of the day before.

Receipts and sales of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs were limited. Prices of Flour were steady; Wheat rather firmer, and Corn lower. A pretty good inquiry prevailed for Cotton, Rice, Sugars, New-Orleans Molasses, and Whisky; the latter was dearer. Light sales of Provisions, Fish, Coffee, Hemp, Hides, Hops, Leather, Metals, Naval Stores, Oils, Spices, Tallow, Teas, and Tobacco were reported. Hay was in better request. The freight engagements were moderate, with 481 vessels of all classes in port.

### Disunion in New-York.

We publish elsewhere a report of the proceedings of a meeting held in this City on Saturday, on the subject of Disunion. The meeting was strictly private, no person being admitted who had not received a special card of invitation. We give a list of those who were thus invited; it will readily be seen that they were in the main highly respectable, and that their proceedings are entitled to all the weight which their personal characters and positions in the community may secure for them.

The object of the meeting was not to protest against Disunion on any broad grounds of loyalty to the Constitution, or to denounce a rupture of our Confederacy as either wrong in principle or dangerous and calamitous in practice. On the contrary, the Chairman of the meeting vindicated the justice of the Disunion movement,—declaring with emphasis that it is the natural issue of a "justifiable discontent" on the part of the Southern States, and insisting throughout his long and elaborate argument that the North is wholly and exclusively responsible for the threatened dissolution of the Confederacy. The general tone of all the speeches was precisely the same. Not one of the speakers had one syllable of censure for the Disunion movement, or for any of the States which are engaged in it. All spoke with implied if not expressed approval of Secession, as a necessary and rightful remedy for the evils which the North has inflicted upon the Southern States. It was not, therefore, to protest against Disunion,—to sustain the Constitution and the Federal authority, nor to insist upon the enforcement of the laws and the preservation of the Union in its integrity, that this meeting was held. Its specific object was to prevail upon the Southern States to *postpone* Secession, until some new guarantees could be given for their security. A Committee consisting of Mr. Fillmore, Judge Bronson and R. Lathers, Esq., was appointed to proceed to the Southern States and proffer the guarantees which they were authorized to tender.

They propose to remonstrate with the South against the injustice of deserting those who have contended for their rights so faithfully and so long in the Northern States. They propose to represent to them that if they will remain in the Union a little longer they can undoubtedly reverse the action of the late election,—overthrow the party which then triumphed,—and not only secure the repeal of all the laws in the North which offend the South, but repeal also that obnoxious public sentiment out of which they grow, and achieve that full and complete recognition of *property* in slaves, in the Territories as well as in the States, for which the South has contended so long. They assure the South that "a reaction" in public sentiment has already set in,—that one clergyman has since the election preached a sermon in favor of Slavery—that Boston has elected a conservative Mayor, and that the prospect of Disunion has already alarmed the people of the North to such an extent that they will readily retrace their steps and do "justice" to their Southern brethren.

In short, the object of the meeting was to persuade the South to postpone Secession, until they can try, first, to paralyze the incoming Republican Administration, and then to overthrow the Republican Party. These are the grounds of their appeal for a delay in Disunion. If their promised attempt should fail, they have nothing further to say against the movement.

Now we trust that the appeal may prove successful. We are profoundly and sincerely anxious for a postponement of Disunion;—and if the South are willing to yield it on any pretext, we shall not stop to examine too closely its validity. We could urge delay on much stronger grounds than those presented by this meeting;—but if these suffice we shall be content. So far as the South is concerned, therefore, we leave the appeal to speak for itself. There is one danger, however, to which the parties concerned must excuse us for alluding. What will be the effect of this proceeding upon the North,—and especially upon the Republican Party? It is evident that the meeting was a party meeting,—the appeal is a party appeal,—the whole movement is thoroughly and exclusively a party movement. It aims at party objects,—and makes the existence of the Union subordinate and subservient to party ends. These gentlemen askthe South to postpone Secession until they can once more try their chances of coming into power. They have not one word to say of the duty of loyalty,—the solemn obligation of every citizen to stand by the Constitution and obey the laws. They appeal solely to party motives, and propose only party aims.

Possibly the South may put faith in the professed ability of these gentlemen to do what they propose. They may be regarded as representatives of Northern sentiment—in face of the recent vote—in face of the tone of Congressional speeches, and of the language of the Republican Press. But they can scarcely deceive themselves to the same extent. They must know that they speak the sentiments of New-York City only, and that they will find very little sympathy or support beyond its limits. And they can scarcely fail to see also that the effect of such a renewed declaration of war against the Republican Party, just as it is coming into power, will disgust it utterly with the very thought of compromise, and go far to convince the great body of the people that the whole Disunion movement is only a new phase of the contest for the possession of office.

Still Another Slaver Captured.—Letters received at Salem, Massachusetts, announce that another slaver, with 846 negroes on board, has been captured near Mozambique, by the British steamer *Brisk*. The delinquent vessel is named the *Sunny South*, and was, of course, cleared from this City, some months ago, for Havana, where the usual pretended sale to a Spaniard was completed. Verily, however, there would seem some evil destiny hanging over the gentlemen engaged in this branch of importing, so many of their business ventures have, of late, been brought to an ill result; and in view of the continuous tide of negro labor which these developments prove to be constantly flowing towards the American continent from Africa, it may well be asked: Can Cuba possibly need so many field-hands for her own consumption? or are these captured Africans only used to replace the Spanish-speaking Cuban slaves smuggled over to Florida and Louisiana, where they will fetch nearly double the price paid for them in slave-importing Cuba?

### A Business View of the Political Crisis—Corn and Cotton.

The world must be fed and clothed, come what may of our political troubles. The material means of this country, in the present emergency of an agitated government at home, and deficient grain crops, but great manufacturing activity, abroad, were seldom so abundant—never so in grain, and only once before in cotton. Let us, therefore, for the moment attempt, at least, to find some compensating good against the anxious political ills that beset this agitated land, in its superabundant supplies of food and raiment.

The past week has put a more cheerful face on our money and commercial affairs. The key to the dead-lock on the ordinary movements of trade has been found in the English news, the first response to our troubles from the other side, received by the *Europa*. This has restored confidence to our great and all-important export resources. The ordinary facilities to the exchanges with the Old World, which on two occasions, within the brief period of thirty days, had been literally arrested, both here and at New-Orleans, have been fairly reopened. The gloomy calculation that the mills of Lancashire would be reduced to half-time, and our raw cotton at Liverpool brought down to almost half-price, and that the British Kingdom would make out to live on her light crop of indifferent grain, all in consequence of the political agitation and threatened disruption of these United States, is found at fault. No such results have followed; none are likely to follow, although it is proper to add that the worst has probably not yet been heard from the English money market. We have carefully canvassed the present accounts in their various bearing upon American interests, and it affords us pleasure to believe that neither the North nor South is to be ruined, financially, by the effect of our panic abroad, however distressing the loss of confidence and sacrifice of values may be at home.

Nor is the depreciation, reflected by the daily official sales on the Stock Exchange, likely to be aggravated by that common bug-bear of every money crisis on either side the Atlantic, the precipitate return of American Securities from Europe. In the present case, our once fraternal and prosperous Union must first be broken to fragments, and repudiation take the place of public faith, under the shallow and disgraceful pretext that no one is responsible to our common creditors abroad, in revolutionary times, before any such alarm will be practically manifested. One of these contingencies, as now seriously threatened, may possibly occur, but not in conjunction, surely, with the other. In no possible political event, even that worst and bloodiest of calamities, civil war, have we reason to apprehend anything more than the temporary suspension of the payment of interest on our public securities; *the principal will never be repudiated*. And this assurance is not less sensibly appreciated by the foreign holders of our Stocks, than by the honest sentiment of our people. They already see, in this instance, as they have repeatedly seen before, how the New-York market may be suddenly precipitated into alarm and panic, as well by the threatened secession of a single State, as by the dismissal of a Foreign Minister, or a supposed outrage on the high seas upon the American flag; but, according to the London *Daily News*, they held their Illinois scrip as good for $50 on eighty paid, while we are throwing it overboard at $35. Fresh investments, says the same authority, of English capital in American Securities may be tempted by the low prices, thus operating to delay the rise of Exchange on this side.

But the more important facts relate to American cotton and grain. The Manchester mills were not only working full time, but spinners, according to the market report of the *Guardian*, were asking higher prices for yarns, apprehending that the political trouble in the Southern States would reduce the supplies of the raw material. And it is now certain that this apprehension will have been realized by the trade in England by the 15th of the present month, if not sooner. The idea, therefore, of lower prices for cotton in Liverpool, may as well be dismissed for the present; the more so as the scale of the monthly export of cotton goods from the British Kingdom was never before so great, in the Autumn season, as reported in the trade returns for October, where the values of goods and yarns figure for no less a sum than twenty million of dollars, or £4,023,000 sterling against £3,514,000 the same month last year.

British manufacturing labor was equally well employed in other branches of trade, while the reduced yield and indifferent quality of English grown food, for the supply of this labor, demanded an importation, for the month, of foreign grain, to the value of fifteen millions of dollars, of which forty per cent., or six millions, was of the produce of the United States. Last year, the foreign wants of the Kingdom, for the same month, were of the value of less than four millions, no part of which was from this country. If any doubt were before entertained of the continued demand for foreign cereals, of which the United States furnish the largest share and of the soundest quality, it is removed by the present and other recent arrivals, in proof of which we might quote the well-advised circular of Messrs. Baring, where American wheat is called 64 shillings the quarter for white and 60 shillings for red, while the supplies of English "continue inferior in quality and condition, and are difficult of sale at a further reduction in price," the average for the week being 56 shillings 3 pence the quarter. Of course we must look for lower figures for our own grain, in response to the heavy fall and recent difficulties in the export movement of the New-York market. But from no want of English demand. *That* is fixed for nearly a year to come.

In view of these advices, and the effect which, in connection with the first receipts of gold from the other side, has already followed on our Corn Exchange—equal to an average recovery in prices of ten per cent.—and in the Cotton market, we hope that our trading classes, and also the planting and farming interests, North and South, will feel encouraged to believe that all is not lost by our political trouble; that our material resources at least are indestructible by such causes, so long as the country is providentially favored with abundant crops, and that we were never better able to meet even the sternest realities of political disunion than at present.

Beyond the considerations relating more immediately to our export trade, and to which we have been led to refer, we have now the assured position of the banking movement of New-York as the common centre of the trade and commerce of the whole country. This position of continued sound credit, coupled with a timely and enlightened liberality, was taken by the associated banks of this City on the 21st of November, resting, in part, for its success, upon the turn of the exchanges of the old world in our favor. And this calculation has already been verified, as we have to-day the first return in bullion from England, by way of settlement of the differences. The mutual confidence between the Banks and their dealers was a yet more important element in the maintenance of this position, and this, also, has been promptly realized, so that both parties rejoice, to-day, in common with the whole public, that New-York has sustained, through a trial which brought down the Banks of nearly all the neighboring cities, the high credit which will enable her to facilitate and conduct the commerce of the whole country, however unfortunately divided by political lines, with honor to her own merchants and bankers, and with satisfaction to their most distant correspondents.

### The Crisis and Mob Law.

The Mayors of New-Orleans and Mobile have found it necessary to vindicate their positions, by issuing proclamations against Vigilance Committees, and other volunteers, who were disposed to assume the administration of the laws. For several weeks past, it has been more than ordinarily hazardous for Northern people to breathe the air of the South. In the provinces the danger is so well appreciated, that the stranger consults his safety by entire silence as to his local habitation. In the cities, where the presence of multitudes is usually secure shelter against suspicion and molestation, caution has not been deemed so absolutely necessary; and residents known to be of Northern origin have generally continued their avocations as in quieter times.

But since the present outbreak commenced, even these have been the objects of assault and violence. Any half-dozen ruffians, heated by the discussion of bad whisky and worse politics, have time and again constituted themselves a "Vigilance Committee," and paying a domiciliary visit to some neighboring and unoffending "Yankee," have dragged him from his home, and after serious ill-treatment lodged him in the Guard-house. The crimes ascribed to these prisoners are chiefly the abuse of free speech, by expressing a desire to vote for Lincoln or Bell, or a belief that the election of the former gives no ground for dissolving the Union. So frequent had these arrests become, that the choice seemed presented to the legal authorities either to abandon their functions altogether, or to pronounce distinctly and firmly against such usurpations. In doing so, they declare that however serious the political crisis may be, there is nothing in it to authorize the suspension of the established guarantees of social order.

To the authorities of two or three cities at the North the example thus presented might be serviceable. Friends of the Union here, emulous of its enemies at the South, have undertaken to display their zeal in acts of illegal violence and riot, silencing free speech, for no better reason than that it is ill-timed, injudicious and discordant with the actual tone of public sentiment; and forgetting, what the history of the Abolition movement has so well demonstrated, that any warfare against a fanatical cause is its highest encouragement and assurance of triumph. The experience of Massachusetts should certainly teach Boston a lesson upon this point. The contest with Garrison in 1835-7 begot the vindication of the right of petition and of free discussion by John Quincy Adams in 1840-41; and the Atherton Gag unquestionably aroused Northern feeling to demand the Wilmot Proviso when the acquisition of Texas threatened to destroy the equilibrium of the Free and Slave States. The immense popular vote for Lincoln is, it is needless to say, a perfectly normal reaction from the same aggressive and repressive policy.

When, therefore, a mob—whether led by gentlemen or by United States officials—interposes to silence fanaticism by violence, and demonstrate loyalty to the South by an exhibition of a disloyalty to law and order, which the South has set the example of reprobating and punishing, it will be wise for the magistracy to estimate how little they are contributing to the cause of conciliation by sanctioning these impolitic proceedings. A rivalry in the strict observance of law is the most praiseworthy, and, indeed, only possible emulation that can at this moment exist between the North and the South. The display of wanton ruffianism and violence, in the presence of events of such solemn gravity, will do no credit to either section.

"Our Ruling Class" in Need of Tutors.—From a report published in another column, it will be seen that William Mulligan has at length been brought to realize that the way of the transgressor is hard, and that the laws, however tardy in their operation, are terrible in their penalties when provoked beyond a certain point. The stone walls, iron gratings, scanty diet, hard labor, rigorous discipline and perpetual silence of Sing Sing, must press with crushing force on all the faculties and habits of this fierce human animal, who has been accustomed for so many years to live as pleased himself, observing no rule, engaged in no regular occupation, and yet supplied with every enjoyment of the grosser senses—perhaps as a tribute paid by the world to his high position and desperate renown amongst "the ruling classes" of our City. His fate should be a warning to the many hundreds of his class who still roam our streets unwhipped of justice. It is the first positive announcement made from the Bench in many years, that political services shall not suffice to screen the guilty from punishment, nor be held to justify the professional ruffian in the use of weapons against the lives of peaceful citizens, or officers in the discharge of their duty.

It is worthy of note that Mulligan, who has lived so long in all the affluence of what is called "sporting life," should have so far despised the peaceful arts as to be now suffering a severer fate than might otherwise have been allotted to him, through his inability to write. His political friends had influence enough with the prison authorities to secure his employment in the hospital; but the post prepared for his reception required some knowledge of writing, and Mulligan was not equal to its duties. He had given employment in his time to the pen of many an indignant moralist, but the pistol was the only weapon familiar to his grasp. True to the instincts of "the ruling classes," he had despised the cultivation of the peaceful science of book-keeping; but to-day even a rudimentary acquaintance with round-hand, would be worth more to him than all the gold he may have acquired and squandered at the faro tables of San Francisco and New-York. There are many men of the Mulligan class upon whose future lives we hope that this lesson may exert a wholesome influence. Let them cease to do evil while there is yet time; or if they persist in their present courses, let them at least qualify themselves by learning to write for the milder discipline of the hospital department attached to the State Prison at Sing Sing.

### Policy of the President—His Demands upon the North.

There can be no doubt that the President has accomplished the object he had in view, in proposing the extraordinary terms of compromise which are contained in his annual message. It is incredible that he could believe it possible to effect a change in the Constitution, by which Slavery is to be made the fundamental law for all the territories of the Union; and in urging such a proposition upon the attention of Congress and the country, he could only have been actuated by the desire to stimulate the Southern Ultraists to demand what he knew would never be conceded, and thus to increase the difficulty of harmonizing the country. He was aware that the Democratic Party of the nation, in convention at Charleston, in April last, though thoroughly Pro-Slavery, and ready to buy Cuba, or conquer Mexico, in order to extend the system, could not venture to incorporate this proposition of a Slave code for the territories in their platform of principles; and that the Northern delegation, rather than sanction a measure which they knew would overwhelm them with defeat at home, held out against it to the last, though the delegates from seven or eight Southern States seceded in a body. He was aware that this very issue caused the permanent dissolution of the party; that the two factions into which it was divided went into the Presidential canvass under different banners, and with opposing candidates; that a third candidate was before the people, who represented the Southern opposition; that Mr. Lincoln beat them all by an overwhelming majority; and that Mr. Breckinridge, who alone was in favor of a Slave code for the Territories, was literally distanced in the race in the Free States by the least formidable of his competitors. So far as ascertained, we believe that his vote in these States was less than that cast for Mr. Lincoln in the Slave States. All told, there was not one vote in fifty polled for the Slave code candidates in the Free States.

With these facts before him, the President has deliberately recommended the adoption of a Slave code for the Territories as a part of the Constitution; and the conclusion is irresistible that his only object must have been to add to the excitement, and increase the demands of the South. There is no other explanation of his conduct which would not be inconsistent with the idea of his possessing a common share of understanding, or with his being a free agent. If the President has not become imbecile with age, or been frightened out of his manhood by the clamor of the Disunionists, we are bound to conclude that he has deliberately attempted to stimulate the spirit of disunion by encouraging it to demand impossible conditions of peace.

We will not attempt to assign motives for a line of conduct which cannot be explained on any principles of honor or patriotism; and which could only proceed from a nature in which the desire to be revenged for defeat and disgrace, overrides all thoughts of duty to the country. It is sufficient to say that the President has done all that his high official position, and an opportune moment could afford, to alienate the South from the North, and to make reconciliation impossible; and he will, doubtless, retire to private life with the proud consciousness that he has made the dishonorable capitulation of his own section, to the arrogant demands of the Disunionists and Slave-traders of South Carolina, the only possible condition of peace.

But is it not a strange state of things in which the successful party is called upon to make compromises before it is clothed with power, and before it has proposed any measure which could give offence? We daily hear the question repeated—What will the Republicans do to pacify the South? It would be more appropriate to ask what have the Republicans done to enrage the South? Thus far, they have merely elected a President, by a Constitutional majority. They declared the principles by which they were actuated long before the election. They told the South and the country, not only what they would do, but what they would not do. While they took ground in common with Clay and Webster against the extension of Slavery into the territories, which they wish to dedicate to the free labor of the North and the South, they expressly disclaimed any power, or any wish to meddle with the institutions of the States; and, so far from it, they gave a pledge in advance to protect the States against invasion, or interference with their domestic affairs. It has been the policy of Southern demagogues, and their abettors in the Free States, to keep the Platform of the Republican Party as much out of sight of the people as possible, and in place of it, to parade, as Republican principles, the inflammatory harangues of Abolition lecturers and preachers. In this way the Southern people have been led to believe that the Republican Party will not scruple to make war upon their institution of Slavery, by unconstitutional legislation, by violence, and by unlawful tampering with slaves.

Having created this misapprehension in the minds of Southern men, by systematic falsehood and suppression of the truth, these matchless demagogues now call upon the President elect to refute their own fabrications, and to give to the South an assurance of his pacific intentions. Let them, if they really desire to disabuse the Southern mind—if they really repent of the high crime they have perpetrated against the peace of the Union—let them publish in the columns of every newspaper over which they have control, the following extract from the National Platform of the Republican Party, which was adopted by the Convention at Chicago, in May last. It is the fourth clause or resolution of the series:

> Fourth. That the maintainance inviolate of the rights of the States, *and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively*, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depends; *and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.*

It would be difficult to frame a sentence embodying in more forcible and unmistakable language, the idea that the States are sovereign within their own limits, that they possess the exclusive control of their own domestic concerns, and that the lawless invasion of a State, on whatever pretence, is a high crime. This is the Republican platform, their political chart, by which the President elect has solemnly pledged himself to be guided. Could rational men ask more?

That Mr. Lincoln will set an example of liberality to his political opponents, almost without a precedent in the history of the country, we have the assurance of his most intimate friends. That he will be guided by the spirit of moderation and justice to all sections, in all his executive and administrative acts, we have the guarantee of his high character; and that his friends in Congress—should they ever get a controlling majority, either by the secession of South Carolina and other States, or by election in another contest—will refrain from exercising the right of enacting a needless prohibition of Slavery in the Territories, where it is now manifest the system can never take root, we have assurances on all sides.

What, then, is there to complain of? Nothing, nothing but the fact that a party which has ruled the country, until it has become bloated with pride and arrogance, has been compelled by the indignant voice of the people to surrender the power which it has grossly abused. There are other reasons in the Southern States for the disunion feeling,—but this is the main cause of the sympathy it receives from the Administration and from Democrats in the Northern States.

Tenterden Steeple in the Presidential Election.—The Republican Party are indebted to an astute English journalist for the most rational explanation which has yet been given of their overwhelming success in the recent national elections. The London *Chronicle*, which, we beg our readers to understand, is not at all a comic paper, but on the contrary the most serious and solemn of unreadable organs, gravely advances the theory that Mr. Lincoln's triumph is the natural consequence of the Prince of Wales' visit to the United States.

The Paris correspondent of this British Luminary thus states the case:

> "It is most gratifying to hear enlightened Americans in this City attribute, in a great degree, the success of the Anti-Slavery candidate to the excellent effect produced by the visit of the Prince of Wales. They point attention to the fact that the election was decided by the State of New-York, which was the scene of the greatest enthusiasm during the sojourn of his Royal Highness. Upon former occasions of election contests New-York wavered; and it was known that jealousy of England had much to do with the indifference manifested towards the Anti-Slavery candidates. It was believed that England felt strongly on the subject, and it was fancied that the English people meddled too openly with blunt expressions of opinion. Along with the Prince's presence, a reaction set in, and feelings of sympathy with English feelings arose, so that it seems no strained conclusion to attribute Mr. Lincoln's return upon Anti-Slavery principles to the genial effect produced by the visit of the Prince of Wales."

As for the "enlightened Americans" to whom the author of this surprising communication attributes the merit of his brilliant discovery, we are persuaded that they are but the invention of his own exceeding modesty. None but himself can have hit upon the astounding thought, and it is plain enough that he is not only a Great Briton, but a direct descendant of that celebrated Kentish farmer who proved to Sir Matthew Hale that Tenterden Steeple was the unquestionable cause of Goodwin Sands. The reasoning in the two cases is too identical not to have come of one blood, for genius of this sort passes by inheritance, like the heavy underlip of the Hapsburgs.

We have been a good deal laughed at by our transatlantic cousins for the persistent fury with which, for many years, our popular orators ascribed every political change, from the defeat of a Tariff to the overthrow of masonry, to the influence of British gold. But we challenge the world to match this present revelation, in all the speeches of all the Pograms of the West. The notion that the Prince of Wales danced Mr. Lincoln into the Chair of State, is a flight of political absurdity so bold and high as fairly to arrest a moment's admiring attention, even in the midst of our actual excitements. We shall now await with some interest the views of Simme Bujen as to the share which the Japanese Ball may have had in the defeat of the Fusion Ticket, and the condemnation of Mr. William Mulligan.

Constitutional Amendment.—The Albany *Atlas and Argus* proposes that pending sectional differences be adjusted by an amendment to the Constitution to the following effect:

> "The Congress may establish governments for the Territories of the United States; and any Territory having a population equal to the constituency of one member of Congress, and having adopted, by a vote of the citizens of the United States resident therein, a Constitution, republican in form, may be admitted by the Congress into this Union as a State; and *neither the Congress, nor the people of a Territory, during the territorial condition, shall, by legislation or otherwise, annul or impair rights of property recognized by the laws of any of the States.*"

The *Atlas* enters into a long argument to show that the Democratic Party, in spite of its disruption on this point in Charleston, might accede to this, and that a portion of the Republicans would probably do likewise.

An Unfounded Charge.—The New-York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* states that the Times publishes letters purporting to come from South Carolina which are really written here. The charge is entirely false. We have published no letter from Charleston or any other Southern point, which was not written, so far as we know or have any reason to believe, at the place where it was dated.

### The Irish and Disunion.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The following is an extract from a letter of C. C. Spencer, published in this morning's Times:

> "I hear many expressions of sympathy for us in this City, and in case of an attempt to coerce us, *I believe we can safely rely upon much material aid from here, and especially from the Irish. They hate the nigger as they do the devil*, and will fight to sustain our rights, if it finally comes to that."

If Mr. Spencer had taken the trouble to ascertain the sentiments of Irish-Americans of New-York, he would find that the great majority of them are opposed to "secession," "rebellion," or any other movement having in view the destruction of the Union. They have sworn allegiance to the *United* States; and, as in the days of Gen. Jackson, will resolutely oppose disunion, in every shape and form. Mr. Spencer could have learned as much, by an examination of the conservative journals, which represent them, and are supported by them. Whatever may be their opinion of Slavery, or the wrongs of the South, they will not countenance a destruction of the Government, which has naturalized, enfranchised, and protected them.

One of Them.

—Hon. Edward Everett has presented a beautifully bound set of his speeches to the Excelsior Literary Association, in Manchester, N. H.

## Amusements.

A witty conversationist once remarked of an English earthquake, that it was so "tame you might have stroked it." Without suggesting an unkind thought, may we not say the same of the last Academy season? And here let us be understood. We do not mean the last Ullman season, for that has been dead and buried and forgotten so long that a dim traditional glory begins to surround it. No, not that, but the *bona fide* last "season" which some of us talked about only a few hours ago, and which was really in existence up to Saturday at 3½ o'clock. For, know all men by these presents, that the Temple of Song is once more tenantless. That rickety infant, called the "Artists' Combination," born of adversity and prematurely exposed to the bleak December winds, came to an untimely end on the day and hour mentioned above. A few—very few—persons were present at the dissolution. The event, however grievous to art, was witnessed with fortitude by the public. Is it not a comfort to know this?

To arise from so sad an obituary vein, let us state, with the pointed epigram of an itemizer, that the Fourteenth-street establishment is once more closed. After essaying in four creditable performances to please and interest the public, Mme. Fabbri and Messrs. Stigelli and Formes have retired from management, persuaded that at this moment the task is impossible. No one will deny that they were perfectly right in coming to this conclusion. In eight days four operas were produced,—"Masaniello," "Stradella," "La Fille du Regiment," "Robert le Diable,"—yet notwithstanding this managerial activity and the indisputable fact that in each work the principal parts were sustained by artists of acknowledged ability, the receipts were so pitiably small that they did not even suffice for the minor expenses of orchestra and chorus.

Nothing would be easier than to attribute this result to the present disturbed state of our community on matters political. But to justify so broad a reason it would be necessary to ignore the fact that other places of amusement in the City are flourishing, and to forget also that not only at this season, but at every other since the Academy of Music was erected, the result has been the same. No building in the world can show so clear a record of disaster. When we think of the ruin it has caused, we cannot help wondering that the establishment has not long since been turned into a chapel—the penitential mood of all such wicked places.

For the moment, then, we are without opera. Tired of playing to non-paying stockholders and empty benches; wearied of the tameness of public appreciation, the only artists now in our midst have proclaimed their unwillingness to pay for a piper whom nobody cares to hear. Is there a speck of musical promise in the future? Scarcely worth mentioning, but still a speck. On Friday "La Juive" will be played for the last time. It is given in the hope that it may possibly draw one good house, and so reimburse a portion of the losses of five bad ones. We shall see Next to the excellent policy of not playing at all just now, the best thing is decidedly to play for not more than one night. There is a story told of an English actor who rejoiced greatly at the brilliant success of his benefit, boasting triumphantly that he had lost but forty pounds by it. Let us hope that the artist-trio at the Academy will have other grounds for jubilation. First and foremost, then, be kind enough to remember that on Friday you are expected to assist at the final performance of "La Juive." After which you are at liberty to comfort yourself with the reflection that inasmuch as Mme. D'Angri, the contralto, is still in this City, there is yet another chance of a "season" in store for us. The husband of the gifted Catalani, being once asked what material he required for the formation of an opera company, replied, like a husband and a father: "My wife and a few puppets." Without the least suspicion that Mme. D'Angri could by any possibility entertain such an extreme opinion, we may well ask, Where is the rest of her company to come from? Pending the answer to which momentous question, we are glad to state that the "Prophete" is the work selected for the reappearance of the great *cantatrice*. We have not had this opera since its production at Niblo's Garden, under Mr. Maretzek's management, and its revival can scarcely fail, we should think, to create a moderate-sized sensation. The "season" to which we are thus hopefully looking, will consist of four performances, and rumor states that it will be under the direction of Mr. Ullman. After or even before the auspicious dawning of this bright musical epoch, we may expect the Muzio troupe of Italian artists, now in Philadelphia, and regaling their unaccustomed pockets with the contents of a purse of nine hundred separate, distinct and entire dollars, which have been charitably subscribed for their assistance, in view of a needy and otherwise neglected condition. You see we have to take our opera now as we do any other big show—just as it happens to come along. When commerce has threaded the up-town streets, and Irving-place is afflicted with a congestion of omnibuses, we may expect to hear the advertising strains of a brass band issuing from the very convenient, if not providential balcony of the Academy, and to have our eyes feasted with a sensation cartoon representing the heroine in her greatest distress, giving vent to her difficult emotions. What more can be expected of an institution which holds out every inducement to peripatetic, and every discouragement to permanent management?

Mme. Fabbri, who has distinguished herself too often to be affected in reputation by the unaccountable neglect of the past week, has received an engagement from La Scala, of Milan, and will repair thither immediately after Christmas. The loss to us is great, for of all the artists now in America, she is perhaps the only one whom we cannot replace. From the other side we shall hear of a different sort of reception to what has been awarded to this great dramatic artist here.

The past week at the theatres has been an average one, and we hear of few forthcoming changes. The most noticeable is the withdrawal of the "Model Hypocrite," at Mr. Wallack's theatre, and the substitution of a condensed version of Mrs. Inchbald's comedy of "To Marry, or Not to Marry?" in its place. This will take place to-night, and all the best artists of the establishment are in the caste. At the Winter Garden Mr. Booth enters upon his last week, and will appear to-night in "Hamlet." Bulwer's play of "Richelieu" drew large houses to the end, and was only taken off the bills on Saturday, when Mr. Booth played *Iago*. The conception of this part, its intellectual wholeness and fitness of presentation, were in remarkable contrast to the hectoring and pettifogging inanities which are usually made to pass muster for the idiosyncracies of Shakespeare's subtlest villain. We regard Mr. Booth's *Iago* as one of his finest parts, and, after witnessing it, can scarcely rejoice that on Tuesday he will hand it over to the tender mercies of Mr. Dyott, playing instead the more tempestuous *rôle* of the Moor. It is customary to make these changes, and after all they are not without their interest, for those who saw Mr. Booth on Saturday night as *Iago* will certainly desire to see him as *Othello*. Wednesday, the management announces "Romeo and Juliet," with a *debutante*, Miss Elliott, daughter of Dr. Elliott, the celebrated oculist, as *Juliet*.

At Niblo's Garden, Mr. Forrest enters upon his fourteenth week, playing "Richard III." and insuring thereby an overflowing attendance. The admirers of the eminent American tragedian pronounce it to be one of his best parts.

A little higher up town, Miss Keene vouchsafes the presence of herself and six sisters to all who would be charmed with beauty, brightness and fun. We hear, by the way, of secessions from this house. It is said that Mr. De Walden, who conceived, dreamt, wrote, shoveled together, ruptured and wrought into shape the piece called the "Seven Sisters," has shouldered his pen (is that the thing he did it with?) and drawn on his buskins, and is now marching for the enemy's camp at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia. Another seceder is Mr. James M. Roberts, the artist who invented and painted the scene called the "Birth of the Butterfly," which, if we are not mistaken, has been copyrighted and patented in such a voluminous and awful way that Boucicault himself couldn't steal an idea from it.

Mr. Roberts has joined Mr. Wallack's forces, and is preparing the scenery for the new house, corner of Thirteenth-street and Broadway, which, we may here add, is springing up as if with the touch of an enchanter's wand.

The theatres on the east side of the City, beginning with Barnum's, are doing a fine business. Their programmes (containing many novelties) will be found elsewhere.

A new and very handsome concert hall, on Irving-place and Fifteenth-street, has nearly been finished, and will be opened on Wednesday next, when the proprietors give an invitation ball to their friends and the Press. The entrance faces the Academy of Music, and is no unworthy *vis-a-vis* to that unhappy institution. The room is neatly fitted up, and will accommodate fifteen hundred people; in the basement are sixteen private supper-rooms and a restaurant and bar for the less exclusive public. Such a *salon* has long been wanted, and, with good management, it can hardly fail to become a paying institution. The concert announced to take place here on Tuesday next, (Signor Muzio's,) is postponed until Thursday, the 27th.

### News From New-Mexico.

SERIOUS ASPECT OF THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

INDEPENDENCE, Saturday, Dec. 15.

The New-Mexican mail, in charge of Conductor Coan, with dates to the 26th ult., arrived here last night. Mr. Whiting, Postmaster at Santa Fé, came through as passenger. He reports very dull times in New-Mexico: also that the Indian troubles on the plains are assuming a very serious aspect. At McKee's Creek the mail party were charged upon by thirty Camanche Indians, and it was only by decided and prompt action that they succeeded in keeping them off. The Indians were well armed with rifles.

The mail party were detained an hour by the attack and then retreated to a train seven miles behind. The outgoing mail was also forced to retreat by the Indians to Pawnee Fork. Mr. Whiting says that from the Cemorore to Pawnee Fork the Indians were seen every day on the high ridges, and there is no doubt that they will cut off all small parties traveling on the road. Since the raid on Mr. Walker, a few days ago, and the subsequent killing of the two men that escaped, the citizens of this county have organized themselves into patrol companies, and should any more such bands make their appearance they will be summarily dealt with.

### The Canada Extradition Case.

THE FUGITIVE SURRENDERED TO THE UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

TORONTO, C. W., Saturday, Dec. 15.

The decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, in the extradition case of the fugitive slave Jones, *alias* Anderson, was rendered this morning. It is in favor of giving up the fugitive to the United States authorities. One of the Judges dissents from the decision. An appeal has been made. The prisoner is strongly guarded. No attempt at rescue has yet been made, but great excitement prevails.

### The Kansas Sufferers.

ATCHISON, K. T., Saturday, Dec. 15.

According to the reports of the Kansas Relief Committee, there were received for the week ending Dec. 12, from Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, 149,393 pounds flour, meal, beans, corn and wheat for distribution, and 113,186 pounds distributed. The town is crowded to-day with teams from all points of the interior for supplies, and there is not enough on hand to load them all; and it is estimated that forty trains will have to wait for supplies to arrive. Great good is being accomplished, although all have not been reached.

### Conflagrations.

AMERICAN HALL IN MEDFORD, MASS.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 15.

A fire in Medford, this morning, destroyed the building known as American Hall, occupied as stores and offices, and for the armory of the Light Guard; also, the Club Rooms of Tuft's College Institute. Loss, $15,000; partially insured.

CALHOUN BLOCK IN MEMPHIS, TENN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Dec. 15.

Calhoun block was destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $100,000. Insurance, $30,000.

### The Great Western Railway.

HAMILTON, C. W., Saturday, Dec. 15.

The Great Western Railway traffic for the week ending yesterday, was $40,600, being an increase of $1,800 over the corresponding week of last year.

### Snow Storm in Virginia.

RICHMOND, Saturday, Dec. 15.

The snow here is quite deep, and no trains have arrived this evening.

## GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Skating at the Central Park.—The Winter sports of the Central Park, which, for some years to come, are likely to be more popular than any that Summer affords in that locality, were thoroughly initiated on Saturday. The freezing weather of the last few days has given a wonderful impetus to the trade in skates, the prices gradually going up as the mercury went down, and on Saturday morning it reached its climax—the red ball was "up" and the skating ball opened. From early morning till dusk the pond in the Central Park was alive with steel shoes, and nimble-footed lads and lasses, representing all grades of proficiency and verdancy in the skating art. It is estimated that upwards of 3,000 persons visited the Park on Saturday, and the number will, no doubt, increase daily as long as the skating weather continues. The Scotch game of "curling," which was so popular last winter, bids fair to be still more so this. The lower pond is reserved for this game, and a large number were engaged in practicing on Saturday. Refreshment saloons are soon to be opened in the Park, where hot coffee and other luxuries, not intoxicating, will be provided. It is also in contemplation to engage a band of music for the benefit of those who are proficient enough to dance on skates.

Various Fires.—Some children playing with matches in the apartments of Mrs. Hoffman, at the tenement house No. 13 Avenue A, at 9½ o'clock on Saturday morning, set fire to the place. The damage was slight..... About 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day a fire broke out on the first floor of the building No. 139 Attorney-street, occupied by Mr. Edwards. Little damage resulted..... An hour later the bakery of John Last, No. 95 Goerck-street, took fire in consequence of a spark from the oven having fallen into a pile of shavings. The flames were soon extinguished.... About 10½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the dwelling of L. H. Rogers, No. 18 Horatio-street. The loss was of little moment.

A Merited Testimonial.—The popular treasurer of Wallack's Theatre, Mr. Theodore Moss, has just received from the Committee of the Prince's Ball, a handsome testimonial, in the shape of a massive seal-ring, manufactured by Tiffany & Co., and valued at $100, in consideration of services rendered on that occasion. The ring bears Mr. Moss' initials, and has the Prince's plume and motto also engraved on it. It is a worthy tribute to a worthy man.

Shocking Vehicle Casualty.—Michael Mulligan, a boy 11 years of age, died on Saturday at his parents' house, No. 318 East Thirteenth-street, from injuries received on Thursday last, when he was run over by a coal-cart in East Tenth-street. The lad's father was driving the vehicle, and in attempting to climb into it with a view of surprising his parent the deceased slipped, and falling before the wheel, was horribly crushed.

Fatal Accident at the Metropolitan Gas Works.—Coroner Jackman yesterday held an inquest at No. 227 East Eleventh-street, upon the body of George Weir, a German, 32 years of age, who died in consequence of a dislocated hip and other severe injuries received on Monday last at the Gas Works in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, where he was employed. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Death from Intemperance.—Yesterday morning William McGlynn, an Irishman, was taken to Bellevue Hospital by a Seventeenth Ward policeman, suffering from the effects of intemperance. Nothing could be done for his relief, and he soon afterwards died. Deceased was 40 years of age, and for a long time he has been an habitual drunkard.

A Drunkard Killed by a Fall.—John Dalton, residing at No. 552 Fourth-street, while intoxicated last Friday evening, fell down a flight of stairs and was fatally injured. His death occurred on Saturday, and Coroner Jackman held an inquest upon the body. Deceased was of intemperate habits.

### Police Reports.

SHOOTING A PROCRASTINATING CREDITOR.

On Saturday night a deliberate attempt was made to murder John Hughes, a laboring man, living at a tenement-house in East Thirty-eighth-street, by one of his neighbors, a German, named John Ruyter. It appeared from what transpired yesterday before Judge Quackenbush at the Jefferson Market Police Court, that some time since, Ruyter, who is a carpenter, was engaged by Hughes to do some repairing at his house. The bill for doing this work amounted to $3, but Hughes said it was exorbitant and declined to pay it. This fact caused ill-feeling between the men and their respective families, and on Saturday evening Mrs. Ruyter and Mrs. Hughes fought together, the latter while the fray went on receiving assistance from her husband. At a later hour Ruyter heard of what had taken place, and to avenge his wife's black eye, he called at Hughes' house and commenced an attack upon him. Hughes defended himself with a small hammer, and having used the instrument several times upon the German's head, the latter was glad enough to escape the blows by running away. He, however, soon returned, bringing with him a gun, and having dared Hughes to come out of the house, the latter, after a time, presented himself. Ruyter at once fired, the ball taking effect in Hughes' thigh, inflicting a wound of a very serious character. The injured man was conveyed to the Twenty-first Ward Station-house, where Ex-Coroner Connery administered to his relief. Officer McBride had meanwhile taken Ruyter into custody, and Justice Quackenbush yesterday sent him to prison.

TRUSTING TOO MUCH TO A STRANGER.

Charles Ayres, a colored man, while walking in the City Hall Park, on Saturday evening, was knocked down and stabbed by Frederick Scott, also a colored person, who attempted to rob him. Both men were taken into custody by a Sixth Ward officer, and yesterday Justice Welsh committed them to prison—Ayres as a witness and Scott to answer the alleged crime of highway robbery. Ayres was a stranger in the City, and he had made the acquaintance of his colored brother with a view of being shown the sights of the metropolis.

STABBING IN A DRINKING-PLACE—A BARKEEPER THE VICTIM.

About 11 o'clock on Saturday night James Gowan and Patrick Brady, both laboring men, went into the lager-bier saloon No. 98 Centre-street, and took several drinks. Afterwards they picked a quarrel with Christian Huske, the barkeeper, whom Brady fell upon and stabbed in the abdomen, face and arms, causing wounds which are likely to have a fatal result. Officer Diven, of the Sixth Ward, having been informed of the occurrence, promptly arrested Brady and Gowan, and yesterday Justice Welsh committed them to prison. A young woman, named Josephine Stebbins, who saw the affray, has also been placed in custody as a witness. Huske is at the New-York Hospital.

## REV. H. W. BEECHER THREATENED.

### Great Gathering at Plymouth Church—A Sermon and a Speech—A Window Smashed with a Stone.

The Trustees of Plymouth Church, in Brooklyn, received notice from certain quarters that a mob of roughs from this City intended to interrupt the Sabbath evening service, and possibly demolish the building. The same reports had been industriously circulated throughout the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and great excitement was caused thereby. The universal sentiment seemed to be that the person of Mr. Beecher and the property of the Society should at all hazards be defended, and that though opinion were divided as to the propriety and effects of Mr. Beecher's teaching, there was but one feeling concerning the absolute right of free speech in the pulpit or on the rostrum.

At an early hour crowds besieged the doors, and when the entrance-ways were opened, thousands struggled for admission. The consequence was that Mr. Beecher never had a larger audience than the one of last evening. In the adjoining Lecture-room there was a company of Metropolitan Police, while two hundred of the same force were scattered, dressed as citizens, among the audience.

The opening services were unusually impressive, and it was painfully evident that something was occupying the minds of all present other than the singing of the hymn, or the reading of the Scriptures. This feeling gradually passed away as the services progressed, and by the time Mr. Beecher took his text, everything had assumed its natural aspect, with the exception, that the crowds, always dense, were now packed and squeezed most unmercifully.

THE SERMON

Was on Patience, and the text was taken from the 5th chapter of Thessalonians, the 14th verse of which reads as follows: "Be patient towards all men." From these words, the speaker preached a quiet, moderate, Gospel and orthodox sermon of the strictest sort, inculcating the duty of patience in all the walks of life, and towards everybody; and the necessity of having Patience with—

1. Dull and foolish men.
2. Conceited and pragmatical men.
3. Arrogant and haughty men.
4. Selfish and cunning men.
5. Violent and abusive men; and,
6. Men whose character is unholy; whose conduct is wicked, whose dispositions are ungrateful and forbidding.

He also showed and warned his hearers against the danger of being impatient with:

1. Men who do not agree with them in sentiment.
2. Those who are naturally timid, fearful, or cowardly. Be ye (he said) firm and courageous—but be patient with men *who cannot be*.
3. Those who weigh God's Providence in the scales of commerce, and suffer their temporal interests to dictate their course of opinion and conduct.
4. Those selfish and scheming men who embroil the public, because their chances for self-aggrandizement in times of confusion are better.
5. Against those lawless and corrupt men who are riotous and violent; and,
6. Against political adversaries and those who seem flagrantly wrong.

During the early part of the discourse, Mr. Beecher made use of the expression, "Be patient with all men," when,

CRASH WENT A STONE,

to the astonishment and consternation of the hearers, through a window, breaking the shutter and shivering the glass into flinders. "Yes," said Mr. Beecher, "even with miscreants." No further interruption occurred, and the doctrine of patience was discussed pleasantly and spiritedly by Mr. Beecher, his audience listening, as he requested them to do, patiently, until he came to the sixth point, upon which he treated as follows:

Lastly, be patient with those who seem flagrantly wrong. My friends, I mean *the Southern people*.

[Then, advancing to the front of the platform, leaning on the side of his desk in an easy manner, and taking that quietly confidential air which can only be assumed by an orator who feels master of himself and of his audience, he continued:] Some people ask me, Why don't you go down South and say these things? Why don't you go to Charleston? Because I prefer that Charleston should come to me. Why don't you go to Mobile and preach these doctrines? Because I have no disposition to *run into* danger. Because they would hang me. I have observed that pulpits are not very long-lived in Mobile that preach such things. I have no desire to be killed. Not that I fear death—I do not fear it. But I do *love to work*, and I have no mind to have my work cut short if I can help it. I do not mean to run my head into the halter that is dangling there, because they want to hang me. I have no desire to *die vertically*. [Laughter.] My Master has commanded me, saying: "If they persecute you in one city, flee to another." And a man is a fool who would not get out of certain danger if he could, and escape to where he could *fight again*. [Laughter.] So much for going down South—I mean to stay in Brooklyn, and preach—yes, and preach *just what I think*. Disturbance has been threatened. We have had intimation that we were to be mobbed here to-night. But we have not been, nor *shall we be*. I don't think we are just the people to take mobbing. Nor are we the people who would be mobbed. Who would do it? Why if you go to the lower orders of the people, you will find no one to undertake it. Our young men are visiting the prisons and the penitentiaries, they are relieving the poor, clothing the destitute, feeding the hungry—and just the people whom you might, perhaps, think would do this thing, have children under your teaching and care. No, you will have to import those who will do it. They are not in this city. The house is full of policemen—I am glad of it. They are welcome here—not because I think we shall need them—though if we did, I am sure they would fight like lions for law and order: but they are welcome because we hope they may hear something that will do them good. Perhaps they don't often get a chance to go to church Sundays—but here they are in the house of God, and on that ground I am glad to see them.

No, I fear no danger: I shall preach and you will hear me just as you always have done. [Sensation.] I shall preach against the wrong of Slavery, just as I preach to *you*—you who are proud, avaricious, selfish—just as I must preach against all sin. I am asked "Do you suppose you would have done any better if you had been born and educated in that State of things?" No, I am afraid I should perhaps be even worse than many of them are. "Do you think that your people would be any better if reared as slaveholders?" No, I think very likely they would be as bad, perhaps worse. *But* that does not alter the fact of *slaveholding being wrong*. Nor does it free me from my obligations to oppose it.

But while fighting against it with all our might, let us be patient with those holding opposite opinions. Their right to talk is as good as ours. Discussion is what is wanted. Free speech on both sides must be allowed. Men say, "Oh, these everlasting *talkers*, what do they amount to?" I tell you men *must* talk. Why, your very tea-kettle ought to teach you that. If the steam cannot get out at the spout it will blow off the lid—and if it can escape at neither spout nor lid, it will burst the confining barrier. Men will explode dangerously if they cannot let off their steam.

What do you want? Is it indolence and sleep? Is it laziness and quiet? I thank my God morning and night that I was permitted to live in these active working days.

*Times are lively*. [Sensation and laughter.] These are the times when a *man* should be glad to live—and to work—and to fight—trusting in God for the victory.

But while we work, filled with zeal and fire, let us remember always the Apostolic injunction—the injunction of a man who knew the uttermost depths of soul provocation—who was persecuted, and imprisoned, and bound, and beaten, and driven about by all manner of evil men. Be *patient*. Work with love for the sinner though you hate his sin. Be calm and resolute, though kind. Whatever may be your trials, whatever your provocation, however your indignation may be aroused, remember, BE PATIENT WITH ALL MEN.

After the benediction, crowds of persons gathered around the platform stairs to grasp Mr. Beecher by the hand, to thank him for his manly stand, and to encourage him by their publicly tendered sympathy. Accompanied by his family, Mr. Beecher, who lives on the Heights overlooking the Bay—proceeded homewards. Behind him solidly followed a quiet army of determined friends, who were resolved to see their pastor safely home. The police force marched along as well, and the display was quite imposing, and must have been exceedingly gratifying to Mr. Beecher, who having reached his house, stepped upon the stone abutment and spoke as follows:

MR. BEECHER'S SPEECH.

My friends, I thank you for this quiet manifestation of your devotion to the cause of free speech, and of your love for me. I do not think there was any occasion for alarm, nor do I imagine that I really needed any protection. If, however, there had been trouble, and I had fallen, it would be the very best thing that could happen for the cause in which I am working—but nothing will happen to me or my family or my house—I have not lived in this City thirteen years for nothing. [Voice—"That's so."] You all know full well that though laboring earnestly I labor in love. ["We won't give you up—we'll stand by you," &c.] I have no doubt of it. You always have done so, and I trust we shall always yet be found working together in the cause of freedom—the cause of freedom for all men, of all opinions—and, above all, for free speech and the cause of God. Good night.

Hearty "Good nights"—"You're all right"—"Bully for you," and an occasional "God bless you," from the crowd, saluted Mr. Beecher's retreating form, and ended the "mobbing of Plymouth Church" and the "lynching of its pastor."

### Arrivals in the City.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of Binghamton; Col. Hardee, Col. Ruggles and D. McCook, of the United States Army; E. H. Wright and W. Washburn, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. D. E. Somes, of Maine; H. D. Bacon, of St. Louis; Sam Cowell and daughter, of England; Benj. Hager, of the United States Coast Survey; and C. O. Chapin, of Springfield, Ill., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. A. P. Grant of Oswego, H. S. McCombs of Delaware, J. Thomas of New-Orleans, and J. Ravenel of South Carolina, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Gen. A. S. Johnson and family of Kentucky, J. H. Chapin of Albany, and L. Sturdevant of New-Orleans, are at the Astor House.

Capt. McGuigan of the steamship *Vigo*, H. Lovett of London, Eng., and Dr. Nichols and lady of Washington, are at the Everett House.

L. Schuerman and W. Schuerman of Belgium, and L. Willett and J. Babcock of Halifax, N. S., are at the Brandreth House.

**Winter Clothing at Reduced Prices.**—In consideration of the times, and the lateness of the season, we have marked down our stock of MEN'S and BOYS' WINTER CLOTHING and ROBES DE CHAMBRE.

As our prices are always marked in plain figures, every one can see for themselves that the reduction is genuine.

ALFRED MONROE & CO., No. 507 Broadway,
Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

**The Most Useful Holiday Present.**
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINE.
A faithful servant for life; it will inflict no hourly vexation of winding bobbins and fastening ends.

**Now Within Reach of All.**
GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, $40 and upwards.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

**Panic Prices**
AT
ROGERS & RAYMOND'S
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENTS,
Corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.,
and No. 214 Broadway.
Foreseeing that both goods and wages must come down in the Spring, we have determined to close out our immense stock of men's fashionable Winter Clothing, at a VAST REDUCTION
on the present current rates. Remember that the entire stock is to be peremptorily sold
BELOW COST,
and make your purchases early.
ROGERS & RAYMOND.

**Trouble at Charleston!!**
SECESSION!
BLOOD! BLOOD!
CAN THE UNION BE SAVED?
YES. BUT HOW?
By every true and patriotic citizen wearing one of WHITE'S best Hats. WHITE, the Hatter,
No. 216 Broadway, Barnum's Museum.

**$40. Important. $50.**
WILSON H. SMITH'S FAMILY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
Under Patents of Howe, I. M. Singer & Co., Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker. Warranted superior to any in market. Agents wanted.
WILSON H. SMITH,
**$60.** Ansonia, Conn. **$75.**

**Linen Collars made to Order,**
At short notice and in any style, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

**Dress Shirts made to Order,**
In the very best style, and as wanted, by
UNION ADAMS,
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

**Under Garments and Hosiery**
Made to order
At UNION ADAMS',
No. 637 Broadway, New-York City.

**Vocal Music and Vocal Physiology.**—A Course of Instruction will be given on these subjects by a competent Professor, in the New-York University, (Room No. 7, ground floor,) beginning with the A B C of music. The course of instruction will be scientific, thorough and practical. The voice will be developed upon physiological principles. The Course begins on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1860, at 7½ o'clock precisely. A few more members. Ladies and gentlemen will be received on application at the room THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Terms moderate.
M. B. ROOME, } Committee.
J. P. DENNY, }

**Important to Ale Drinkers.**—Celebrated Ales on draught, Bass' India Pale, Whitwell's English Burton, Guinness' Dublin Porter, Gauls' Golden Ale, Howard and Fuller's Spring Water, Amsdell's Diamond; all drawn in Philadelphia style, at the "Mansion House," No. 78 Franklin-st., four doors west of Broadway.
G. E. MENDUM, Proprietors.

**Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly** natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

**Squire & Lander**
Sell Real Gold Jewelry and English Sterling Silver Ware, 5 per cent. and Diamonds 10 per cent. less than any other house in the City. No. 97 Fulton-st., near William.

**Trusses.**—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS OFFICE, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) opposite the church. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Shoulder Braces and Supporters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady in attendance.

**The Stereoscopic Emporium**—*WHOLESALE and Retail*.—E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade. Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

**Finkle & Lyons' Sewing Machines, with** new improvements, hemmers, &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular. 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**Fine Watches and Jewelry for the Holidays.**—Fine Watches for holiday presents; fine Jewelry for holiday presents; sterling silverware for holiday presents. CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 777 Broadway.

**Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed** in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

**Wigs and Toupees, Newly Invented, of ex**tra fine workmanship; perfect imitation of Nature, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

**Moldavia Cream, for Preserving and Beau**tifying the Hair, sold at W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye and newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

## MARRIED.

Pack—Taylor.—In Jersey City, on Friday, Dec. 11, by Rev. W. H. Parmly, Mr. William H. Pack to Miss Susan Augusta Taylor, all of Jersey City.

Woodbridge—Weatherby.—In Port Henry, N. Y., on Thursday, Dec. 13, by Rev. Chas. Ray Palmer, of Salem, Mass., assisted by Rev. C. Ransom, William R. Woodbridge to Emily Weatherby, both of Port Henry.

Buel—Wells.—In Peekskill, on Thursday, Dec. 13, by Rev. Samuel Buel, of Poughkeepsie, Hambden Buel, of Keokuk, Iowa, to Emma Louisa, daughter of Albert Wells, Esq., of Peekskill.

Johnson—Cowenhoven.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 13, by Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, Rector of St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn, Oscar Johnson, Jr., of Brooklyn, L. I., to Sarah L., daughter of Nicholas R. Cowenhoven, of the former place.

Chalmers—Silver.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, by Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D. D., Thomas Chalmers, Jr., of this City, to Isabella Brad, daughter of Thomas Silver, Esq., of the former place.

## DIED.

Cox.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 16, after a lingering illness, Rev. Richard Cox, late Rector of Zion Church, Murray Hill, and of St. John's, St. Croix.

The clergy, his friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at Zion Church, corner of Madison av. and 38th-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at 1 o'clock P. M. The body will be interred in Trinity Cemetery.

Hemphill.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 15, of a lingering illness, Theodore A. Hemphill, youngest son of the late Alexander and Agnes Hemphill.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 70 Bedford-st., this day, (Monday,) 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Memphis and St. Louis papers will please copy.

Kennedy.—In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 15, Mrs. Lucy H. Kennedy, aged 63 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 59 2d-av. Her remains will be taken to Spencer, N. Y., for interment.

☞ Elmira and Owego papers please copy.

Townsend.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 15, Daniel V. Townsend, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 419 4th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 18, at 3 o'clock.

Towle.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 15, Thomas Towle, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at No. 50 North Moore-st., this day, (Monday,) Dec. 17, at 3 o'clock.

Graham.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 16, Mary Montrose, daughter of Henry M. and Mary E. Graham, aged 11 months.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from their residence, No. 121 East 34th-st.

Stone.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 16, Ann Frances, wife of George E. Stone, in the 28th year of her age.

Her remains will be removed to Mount Auburn Cemetery for interment, and the funeral services will take place at 12 o'clock M., on Wednesday, 19th inst., from the residence of her brother, B. F. Kendall, in Brookline, Mass.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Robertson.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 16, James Robertson, printer, aged 57.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 204 High-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Monday,) Dec. 17, at 2 P. M.

Reed.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 16, Charles E., infant son of Charles W. and Amelia E. Reed.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 1½ o'clock, from the residence of H. Wheeler, No. 60 Fort Greene-place.

Conklin.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 15, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Henry N. and Mary E. Conklin, in the 20th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 72 Sands-st., this (Monday) afternoon, Dec. 17, at 1 o'clock.

Cronyn.—In South Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 16, of scarlet fever, Libbie Marshall, youngest daughter of Wm. B. and Lizzie L. Cronyn, aged just 4 years.

Her funeral will take place on Tuesday morning next, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 9th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., South Brooklyn.

Palmer.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Dec. 15, of apoplexy, Catharine Palmer, wife of James W. Palmer, and daughter of the late David M. Westcott, of Goshen, N. Y.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at her late residence, corner of Washington and Sussex sts., Jersey City, this day, (Monday,) 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

Fash.—In South Bergen, N. J., on Sunday evening, Dec. 16, Capt. Jacob Fash, late of New-York.

Notice of funeral will be given.

**ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,**
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale,
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane-st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.
☞ A new Portable Hoisting Machine, for hoisting bricks and building materials, or goods from vessels at the docks, can be seen at the Agency, No. 164 Duane-st.
☞ These Engines require no water.

**OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH, OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES.**
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY, AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
*Extra Class No. 597, Dec. 15, 1860.*
58, 3, 24, 69, 64, 31, 45, 19, 14, 18, 17, 2.
*Class No. 598, Dec. 15, 1860.*
27, 12, 73, 34, 43, 37, 76, 10, 5, 3, 46, 77, 23.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 15, 1860.
GEORGE G. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

**BISHOP & REIN,**
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, (next to the ladies' entrance.)
DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
IMPORTATION DIRECT.
We have opened a splendid assortment of goods in our line at the lowest possible prices, and earnestly solicit a call. BISHOP & REIN.

**BEECHER'S SERMONS.**
The Publishers of the BOSTON DAILY TRAVELLER have made an arrangement with Rev. *Henry Ward Beecher*, to publish *every Saturday* during the ensuing year, a Phonographic Report of his Evening Discourse addressed to the congregation at large. These Sermons will be revised by *Mr. Beecher* himself, and *published in no other paper*. They will be published in the *Daily*, *Semi-Weekly* and *Weekly Traveller*.
Particular attention is paid in the TRAVELLER to *Foreign* and *Domestic News*, *Ship News*, *Markets* and *Stock Sales*. The proprietors are determined, that while they furnish the cheapest paper, it shall in no respect be inferior to the best paper in the country.
The REVIEW OF THE WEEK, a summary of all the news of the week, with a running commentary upon the most important events, by one of the best and most experienced writers in the country, is another feature peculiar to the TRAVELLER, and adds greatly to its value.
We will furnish the papers on the following terms:
Daily, Single Copy........ $6 per year.
Five copies........ $20 per year.
Semi-Weekly, Single Copy........ $3 per year.
A Club of Ten........ $20* per year.
Weekly, Single Copy........ $2 per year.
A Club of Ten........ $10* per year.
* And One Copy to the getter up of the Club.
☞ *Cash always in advance.*
WORTHINGTON, FLANDERS & CO.,
PUBLISHERS.
DAILY TRAVELLER for sale by
H. G. LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., N. Y.
For sale by all News Agents, at Wholesale, by
ROSS & TOUSEY.

**CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.**
CONCENTRATED LEAVEN,
CONCENTRATED LEAVEN,
For making all kinds of
BREAD,
ROLLS,
PIES,
PASTRY,
CAKES, &c.
Light, sweet and wholesome, more digestible and nutritious, has an agreeable, natural taste, is less liable to sour, and will retain its moisture longer than by any other process.
See directions in each package for making loaf bread, buckwheat cakes, sponge cake, corn cake, cup cake, ladies' cake, Webster cake, Boston brown bread, dumplings, Chambers-st. cake, sponge cake, jumbles, election cake, soft sugar gingerbread, hard sugar gingerbread, silver cake, doughnuts, butter pudding, Johnny cake, gold cake, Japanese cake, apple padding, Highland cake, Union cake, and every variety of pastry.
For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York.

**DECORATED CHINA**
and
FANCY GOODS.
JAS. M. SHAW,
No. 70 Chatham-st.,
Is now prepared to offer a great variety of Fancy Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents, at very low prices for cash.

**CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.**
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE,
Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

**RUSHTON'S PASTILLES TROCHES,**
For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throats, Bronchitis, &c.
ONE OF THE BEST AND SAFEST REMEDIES.
Call at RUSHTON'S and get a box, (only 25 cents,) corner Broadway and Canal-st.; or No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.

**BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT.**
When all else has failed, cures Sore Throat, Burns, Stiff Joints, Ulcers,
and all external pains or aches.
Price, 25 cents.

**STODART PIANOS,**
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

**NOTICE.**—ALL PERSONS WHOSE INTERESTS are affected by the assessment about to be confirmed for paving the 8th-av., between Hudson and 42d-sts., are requested to call at No. 419 8th-av., before the 19th inst., and sign a remonstrance against the same.

**COMPARE PRICES.**—LOOK AT DAILEY & CO.'S list of prices in the Dry Goods Column of this paper. They offer their China Dinner and Tea Sets, Silver-plated Ware, &c., &c., at a prodigious reduction.

**OUR READERS ARE ADVISED TO LOOK** at the article in the dry goods column of this paper, headed "In Earnest."

**STEREOSCOPES AND 12 VIEWS, 25 CENTS.**
Now ready:
Nos. 1 and 2 of
STEREOSCOPES FOR THE MILLION, each containing 12 different views. Price 25 cents each.
Sent free by mail, on receipt of 28 cents.
THE STEREOSCOPIC ALBUM,
Nos. 1, 2, and 3,
Each containing 12 views. Price 25 cents each.
Sent free by mail, on receipt of price.
A SPLENDID HOLIDAY COLLECTION
of
STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS,
EXACTLY SUITED FOR GIFTS.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS!**
HOLIDAY PRESENTS!!
Ice Pitchers, $5 to $30.
Tea and Coffee Urns, $8 to $15.
Tea sets, 6 pieces, $20 to $30.
Castors, $3 to $12.
Cake Baskets, $4 to $7.
Decanter Stands, $5 to $12.
Also, Waiters, Napkin Rings, Forks, Spoons, Butter Dishes, &c., &c., at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.
LUCIUS HART.

**MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.**
Mr. TASISTRO'S FOURTH RECITATION.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; admitting a gentleman and lady, 75 cents.

**DOGS PAINTED AT NO. 411 FOURTH-**st., by Miss S. ELLEN BLACKWELL, pupil of the Government School of Design at Paris, and of Mr. Leigh's Studio, London.

**NEW BOOKS.**
AN ENTIRE NEW EDITION OF SHAKESPEARE.
EDITED BY MARY COWDEN CLARKE.
Now Ready for the Holiday Sales, in various styles of binding.
SHAKESPEARE'S WORKS,
WITH A SCRUPULOUS REVISION OF THE TEXT,
EDITED BY
MARY COWDEN CLARKE.
WITH FIFTY ILLUSTRATIONS.
Half bound, gilt top, $6; half calf, $7 50; morocco extra, $10.
Also,
AN EDITION BEAUTIFULLY LEADED.
In two volumes, 8vo.
Half bound, gilt top, $8; half calf extra, $10; morocco extra, $15.
*Extract from Preface.*
The utmost pains have been taken to collate the several readings adopted by the best authorities, to carefully weigh their reasons for adopting them, while abiding by, or rejecting, the sanction of the original copies where these are obviously misprinted; to examine every doubtful or disputed passage; to scrutinize, line by line, word for word, every iota of the work, so as to give THE PURE TEXT OF SHAKESPEARE as far as my judgment and long study of him enable me to discern what it really is; aided by the opinion of one (another self) whose long devotion to the dissemination of a more extended love and comprehension of Shakespeare made his coadjutorship most valuable. The absence of explanatory notes will afford no opportunity of giving my reasons for the various decisions arrived at; but the reader may rest assured that no decision will have been made without conscientious deliberation, at the same time that he is spared a perusal of the editor's debated motives. As a means of supplying the needful information upon words and phrases of antique usage occurring in the text, or upon bygone customs and manners therein alluded to, a Glossary is appended, with references of act and scene to each passage, which will afford a condensed compendium of such requisite information as is usually contained in diffuse notes.
D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

**FOUR NEW BOOKS.**
MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS
Publish this day:
I.
HYMNS OF THE AGES.
SECOND SERIES.
Being selections from Wither, Crashaw, Southwell, Habington, and other sources.
One elegant volume, tinted paper, price $1 25.
☞ This volume is uniform in size and style with the FIRST SERIES of the same work, which achieved so remarkable a success upon its publication two years ago.
II.
FAVORITE AUTHORS.
A Companion Book of
PROSE AND POETRY.
One volume, elegantly bound in attractive style, and richly gilt,
WITH 26 FINE STEEL PORTRAITS.
Price $2 50.
☞ This volume contains a variety of most attractive reading matter, and is adorned with fine portraits of many of the most eminent writers of England and America. It forms one of the most desirable gift-books of the season.
III.
IVANHOE,
BY SIR WALTER SCOTT,
Illustrated Holiday Edition for Young Readers.
One handsome volume, gilt edges and sides. Price $1 75.
IV.
THE SEVEN LITTLE SISTERS,
Who live in the Round Ball that floats in the air,
With Illustrations.
One volume, Muslin, 63 cents.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston.

**THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**
SUPERB ENGLISH FAMILY BIBLES.
Just received from our London House, an invoice of the above in the most beautiful bindings. Also, on hand, a most elegant stock of United States Episcopal PRAYER-BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, and ENGLISH BIBLES, all sizes, in every variety of best Turkey Morocco and Genoa Velvet bindings, with clasps, &c., in styles to suit all tastes.
EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE,
No. 122 Nassau-st., New-York.

**HOLIDAY EDITION.**
FAIRY NIGHT-CAPS.
Gilt edges, colored cuts,
and Solferino covers.
D. APPLETON & CO.

**HOLIDAY SUPPLIES.**
CHOICE IMPORTATIONS of
WINES, BRANDIES, etc.,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
BY THE CASE OR DEMIJOHN.
In order to reduce stock, and retain our employes, the subscribers offer, on the above terms, selections in wood and glass of
SHERRY, MADEIRA, AND PORT WINES,
COGNAC BRANDIES, OLD HOLLANDS,
JAMAICA, AND ST. CROIX SPIRITS.
These goods are mostly of our own importations and of approved quality.
IN CHAMPAGNES, we have a large assortment of fine brands.
BOURBON, RYE, and MONONGAHELA WHISKIES received direct from the best distillers, including some very choice varieties.
Of BOTTLED GOODS we have the largest and best assortment in the country, including "OLD ROYAL HOLLANDS," "STADT HUIS SCHNAPPS," "PURE LONDON CORDIAL GIN," "AMBROSIAL" and "SADDLE BAG" WHISKIES, and assorted grades of BRANDIES, WINES, etc.
This is a rare opportunity to those living in this City and vicinity to supply themselves with fine goods and at low prices. B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & CO.,
Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway,
corner White-st.

**TO INVENTORS.**
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS
Are still procured
By Messrs. MUNN & CO.,
Proprietors of the *Scientific American*,
At their Office, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with a Branch Office at Washington, D. C.
Messrs. MUNN & CO. have been established since 1846, and during this long period have unquestionably examined more inventions and procured more patents than any other solicitors in the world. All business connected with the Examination of Inventions, Specifications, Drawings, Rejected Cases, Interferences, Infringements, Extensions, and Caveats, will receive prompt and careful attention.
PATENTS SECURED IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, BELGIUM, AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, SPAIN, HOLLAND,
and other foreign countries.
PAMPHLET OF ADVICE HOW TO SECURE LETTERS PATENT forwarded free. Personal interviews with Inventors from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.
All communications confidential. Address
MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

**THE PUBLISHER OF**
VANITY FAIR
would announce to the public that on WEDNESDAY, 19th inst., will be issued
THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER.
Contains
"CHRISTMAS AMONG THE CAROLINAS."
A fine double page Picture by the historical artist,
E. LEUTZE.
JOHN HARDY'S CHRISTMAS EVE. First Part—A Story, by Richard Henry Stoddard.
SINGLE AND DOUBLE. A Ballad by George Arnold.
CHRISTMAS CHEER. A Lyric, by Chas. Dawson Shanly.
This paper will also contain illustrations from designs by the following artists: HENRY L. STEPHENS,
GRANVILLE PERKINS,
JOHN H. GOATER, and
EDWARD F. MULLEN.
With other contributions, Literary and Artistic—making it one of the most attractive and valuable papers ever offered to an American public.
LOUIS H. STEPHENS, Publisher for Proprietors,
No. 113 Nassau-st.
Price 6 cents. $3 a year in advance.

**RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.**
A. C. BENEDICT'S OLD STAND,
Established at No. 28 Bowery, in 1818.
A SPLENDID assortment of WATCHES and CHAINS, JEWELRY, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c.
All goods at very low prices, and warranted as represented. Sole AGENT for LOUIS RICHARD'S EXTRA FINE RUBY JEWELED LEVERS, a very desirable WATCH for those whose business require PERFECT TIME. A. C. BENEDICT, No. 28 Bowery.

**RICH CARPETING.**
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CHOICE STYLES
MEDALLIONS, VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.
Best styles English VELVETS, $1 25 to $1 62 per yard.
Best styles English TAPESTRY, 80c. to $1 per yard.

**STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS.**
The largest stock of Stereoscopic Goods at the lowest prices ever offered in America, ready for the holiday trade. The LONDON STEREOSCOPIC COMPANY No. 594 Broadway. PAUL & CURTIS, Agents.
Send for Catalogue.

**THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY IN THE** City of New-York, with their guests and friends will celebrate the 240th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, and the 55th Anniversary of the Society by a Dinner at the Astor House, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 6 o'clock precisely. Tickets may be had of any member of the Board of Officers, and at the Astor House.
C. A. STETSON,
L. B. WYMAN,
S. N. STEBBINS,
LE GRAND LOCKWOOD,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
Committee of Arrangements.
The annual meeting of the Society for the election of officers and the transaction of business, will be held at the Astor House, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Members are requested to attend. Persons wishing to become members will hand in their names to the Secretary at or before the meeting.
WM. M. EVARTS, President.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

**ENGLISH SKATES.**—A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Moulson's celebrated Skates, for ladies, gentlemen and boys, comprising all sizes and qualities, with every variety of straps. Also, the Philadelphia Club Skates. Skate gimlets, satchels, &c. For sale by
W. N. SEYMOUR & Co., No. 4 Chatham-square.

## DRY GOODS.

**ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.**
Will open on
MONDAY, Dec. 17,
A large and magnificent stock of
LACES
AND
LACE GOODS,
viz.:
POINT D'ALENCON, AGUILLE, VENISE, DUCHESS AND APPLIQUE LACES, COLLARS, SETS, BARBES, COIFFURES, PELERINES, SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, TRIMMING LACES, &c.
ALSO,
A large invoice of
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
Imported Expressly for the Holidays.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
will offer on
MONDAY, Dec. 17,
An immense assortment of
DRESS GOODS,
viz:
[illegible], REPS,
OTTOMANS, STUFF GOODS,
MUSLIN DE LAINES, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
These goods, for the convenience of customers, will be cut up in dresses, marked in plain figures, and put upon a separate counter.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

**LACE CURTAINS.**
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now selling at reduced prices their elegant stock of Lace Curtains, varying in price from
$2 50 TO $50 PER PAIR.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

**OTTOMAN VELOURS.**
ENTIRE STOCK—NEW STYLES.
REDUCED TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

**EVENING DRESSES.**
Just received, a large and choice stock of Evening Dresses and Dress Goods.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

**CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!**
A SUITABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT.
Handsome Velvet Beaver French Sacks, with capes, all wool, at $18.
Ribbed Beaver do., at $16.
Also, splendid Velvet Cloaks, at prices to suit the hard times.
J. J. BENSON,
No. 310 Canal-st.

**THE CHEAPEST EMBROIDERIES IN THE CITY.**
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have, as usual, an immense stock o
EMBROIDERED COLLARS, EMBROIDERED SETS AND EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,
Which they offer at extraordinary low prices.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

**BEEKMAN & COMPANY**
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, DEC. 17,
The balance of their stock of Lace and Embroidered Sets, suitable for Holiday presents,
AT A VERY GREAT REDUCTION.
No. 473 Broadway.

**CHEAP DRESSES**
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Embroidered Sets, worth $2 50, for $1 50.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway,
corner of Waverley-place.

**HOUSEKEEPING GOODS**
AT PANIC PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer on Monday, Dec. 17:
500 pieces fine Bleached Cotton Shirtings at 6¼ cents per yard.
500 pieces fine Bleached Cotton Shirtings at 9 cents per yard.
500 pieces extra quality Bleached Cotton Shirtings at 12½ cents, worth 15 cents.
1,000 pieces English Long Cloths at 10½ and 12½ cents per yard, (value 12½ and 15 cents.)
200 pieces 8-4 Bleached Cotton Sheetings at 25 cents per yard.
200 pieces 9-4 Bleached Utica Cotton Sheetings at 27 cents per yard.
200 pieces 10-4 and 12-4 Utica Cotton Sheetings at 30 cents per yard.
French Percales and Madapolams at equally reduced prices.
200 pieces real Welsh Flannels, only 25 cents per yard.
150 pieces extra fine real Welsh Flannels, only 30 and 35 cents per yard.
100 pieces heavy and fine 4-4 Shaker Flannels, at 40 cents per yard, (value 55 cents.)
Also,
Linen Sheetings, Shirtings, Pillow Linens, Linen Damasks, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Towelings, Blankets, Counterpanes, Table and Piano Covers, &c. &c.
The attention of housekeepers and others is respectfully called to the above goods, as they are offered greatly below the cost of production.

**301. CLOSING OUT 301.**
THE ENTIRE STOCK
of
RICH DRESS GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO, No. 301 Grand-st.,
continue to offer
Rich Dress Silks, late imports,
At the following prices:
Rich Silks, invoice cost $1 50,
At $1 per yard.
Rich Silks, invoice cost $1 30,
At 90 cents per yard.
Rich Silks, invoice cost $1,
At 75 cents per yard.
Rich Silks, at 50, 60 and 70 cents yard.
RICH DRESS GOODS,
At the following reduced prices:
Rich Ottoman Velours, at 50 cents per yard.
Rich Elmore Cloths, at 50 cents per yard.
Rich French Merinos, at 50 cents per yard.
Each and every article as above
Cost to import 90 cents per yard.
Rich Paris Delaines, at 1s., cost 20c.
Extra Paris Delaines, 1. 6d., cost 31c.
Fine Whitney Blankets, at $3,
Manufacturer's price, $5.
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
Of every description reduced in proportion.
EXAMINE THE GOODS,
LOOK AT THE PRICES.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand st.

**AHEAD OF ALL COMPETITION;**
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
REAL LACES AND PARIS EMBROIDERIES,
At prices that must command an
IMMEDIATE SALE.
Real Point Lace Collars, $3, worth $4 50.
Real Point Lace Sets, at all prices.
Honiton and Applique Lace Collars, $1, worth $1 50.
Valenciennes, Inserting and Medallion Collars and Sets.
Point Applique Lace Handkerchiefs, $4, worth $7.
Inserting Lace Handkerchiefs, from $3 and upwards.
Paris Embr'd Linen Handkerch'fs, from 6s. and upwards.
French Embroidered Collars and Sets, (new styles.)
Black Thread Lace Veils, from $2 50 and upwards.
Rich Lace Coiffures, Barbes, Capes, Berthes, &c.
Illusion Lace Sleeves, very choice and new styles.
Infants' Caps, Waists, Robes, Frocks and Capes, &c.
Japanese Linen and Embroidered Sets.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Late PETER ROBERTS, No. 420 Broadway.

**AT PANIC PRICES!!**
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 793 Broadway,
WILL OFFER
For the next 20 days, their entire stock of
Point Aguille Collars, &c. Chantilly Shawls,
Point de Venise Sets, &c. Chantilly Veils.
Capes, Coiffures, Barbes, Mantillas, Flounces, Points and Centres.
ALSO, PARIS EMBROIDERED
Trimmed Sets, Collars and Cuffs,
Medallion Sets, Collars and Sleeves,
Insertion Sets, Zouave Jackets,
AT AN
Immense reduction, to be prepared for changes in their business in the Spring.

**EMBROIDERIES, EMBROIDERIES.**
Paris embroidered Collars and Cuffs,
COLLARS, SETS and HANDKERCHIEFS,
Point Gaze, Point Applique and Valenciennes
COLLARS and CUFFS, COLLARS and Handkerchiefs,
In new shapes and designs, very handsome.
Infants' Caps, Robes and Dresses.
Illusion Capes, Berthes, Brettelles, &c.
All pretty for Holiday Gifts.
BAILY & FARRINGTON,
No. 623 Broadway.

**AT RETAIL.**
Our Stock of
BLANKETS,
and
FLANNELS,
Of all grades and prices,
Is unusually large, and we offer them at
Very reduced prices
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

**BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS.**
10 CASES BLANKETS,
FROM LATE AUCTION SALES,
AT PANIC PRICES.
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

**FIVE CASES RICH DRESS SILKS,**
LATEST PARIS STYLES,
Different from any heretofore received, suitable for evening and street costume,
Just received per steamer *Asia*.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

**ZEPHYR WORSTED, BEST QUALITY,** 12½ cents. Knit Zephyr Hoods reduced. Sontags, Capes, Talmas, Gloves, Mittens, Armlets, Saxony Yarns, Dress Linings, Trimmings and Buttons; French and Wool Wadding, Small Wares, Toilet and Fancy Articles, cheap at No. 1,109 Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts.
SHEPHERD'S.

**JAPANESE, CHINESE, EAST INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN ARTICLES, and FANCY and STAPLE GOODS**, including many SINGLE SAMPLE PIECES of a most novel description, and comprising the most extensive and varied assortment ever offered in this country, well calculated for gifts or holiday presents, wholesale and retail.
FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

## DRY GOODS.

**CHEAP GOODS**
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At No. 355 Broadway.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY,
At very low prices,
A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT
OF
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.,
Specially adapted for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
VIZ.:
500 pieces English and Merrimack CALICOS,
At 8½ cents per yard.
1,500 DRESSES, DELAINES, ARABIAN CLOTHS, &c.,
From $1 per dress.
All wool printed DELAINES and CASHMERES,
From 25 cents per yard.
OTTOMAN VELOURS in great variety,
From 50 cents per yard.
500 Embroidered MUSLIN COLLARS,
At 63 cents, worth $1 25.
400 Embro'dered MUSLIN SETS,
From $1@$1 87, worth from $2@$3 50.
MERINOS, SHAWLS, &c., REDUCED IN PROPORTION.
For the convenience of Customers.
DRESS GOODS FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS
Will be cut up in DRESS PATTERNS, marked in plain figures, and arranged upon the centre tables.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 Broadway.

**355 BROADWAY. 355**
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on MONDAY,
THE ENTIRE BALANCE
OF
THEIR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCK
OF
FALL GOODS,
At a great sacrifice, viz.:
SILKS, from 50 cents per yard.
SILK and VELVET ROBES, at half the cost of importation.
DRESS GOODS, in great variety, at and under cost,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, at less than wholesale prices.
HOSIERY, UNDER-GARMENTS, GLOVES, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, MOURNING GOODS, at greatly reduced prices,
SHAWLS!
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, BLANKET, and other DESIRABLE SHAWLS, in great variety, at and under cost.
UNTIL JAN. 1.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

**$500,000 OF DRY GOODS**
THAT MUST BE SOLD
THE NEXT 30 DAYS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.
Included are
10,000 DRESSES, OF CHINTZ,
WARRANTED FAST COLORS,
at $1 per Dress.
Also,
10,000 dozen Gloves of our own celebrated make, and perhaps the BEST GLOVES IN THE UNITED STATES at this time, at
80 Cents Per Pair.
We offer these inducements only for the reason that we are RESOLVED TO MAINTAIN OUR CREDIT AT ALL HAZARDS.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 591 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

**FINE CLOAKS AT A STILL GREATER**
REDUCTION IN PRICE,
DURING THE PRESENT MONTH and the HOLIDAYS.
WE ARE NOW OFFERING, AND SHALL CONTINUE TO DO, AS ABOVE,
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF
ENTIRELY NEW and FASHIONABLE
LADIES' CLOAKS
EVER EXHIBITED BY US, AND AT A GREAT
REDUCTION FROM REGULAR PRICES.
CHARLES STREET,
No. 475 Broadway,
Between Broome and Grand sts.

**GREAT REDUCTION IN DRY GOODS**
AND CLOAKS.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway,
Having marked down their large Stock of
SILKS, MERINOS, OTTOMANS, POPLINS,
and other Dress Goods; also,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, and HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, to prices corresponding to the times, invite the attention of the Ladies to the reduction.

**CLOSING OUT SALE OF**
CLOAKS,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS, selling at
A VERY GREAT REDUCTION.
$14 CLOAKS, selling at $10.
$18 CLOAKS, selling at $14.
OTHER STYLES IN PROPORTION.

**359. LACE CURTAINS 359.**
FROM AUCTION,
AT
50 PER CENT. LESS
THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
AT
KELTY'S,
**359.** BROADWAY. **359.**

**359. DRAPERIES. 359.**
LAMBREQUINS, VALENCES,
OF
SATIN DE LAINES,
PLAIN and BROCHE
COTELINES and BROCATELS.
Made to order by the best upholsterers.

**359. WINDOW SHADES. 359.**
NEW STYLES.
GOLD BAND.
BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND, &c.
AND NEW STYLES OF FIXTURES.

**359. NEW COLORS. 359.**
BROCATELS AND
DAMASKS,
SATIN DE LAINES, &c.

**LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.**
JAMES GRAY & CO. have reduced their entire stock of
LACES and EMBROIDERIES
25 per cent.
Cheap Collars and Sets for Holiday Presents.

**EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.**
65,000 DOLLARS WORTH
Of Laces and Embroideries, selling off at Panic prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

**TO CLOSE THE SEASON'S TRADE,**
We shall continue to offer
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
At about cost.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

**CHEAP PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS.**
1,000 pieces Merrimack Prints, at 8½ cents per yard, or a dress of 10 yards for 85 cents.
1,000 pieces English Madder do.,
fine quality, only 10 cents per yard.
1,000 Dresses Printed Mousseline Delaines, of the celebrated mills, "Pacific," "Hamilton," and "Manchester,"
11 yards each for $1 50 the dress.
500 pieces yard-wide Chintz Prints, fine quality, and perfectly fast colors,
only 12½ cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

**AMAZED WITH DELIGHT ARE THE LADIES**
AT OUR BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS,
Which for style, elegance, and cheapness,
ARE REALLY UNRIVALED.
OVER 3,500
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS
AT PANIC PRICES!!!
None should purchase without
Calling at the
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM
OF FASHIONS,
No. 252 BOWERY.
W. R. ROBERTS.

**ALBERT WISE,**
No. 185 6TH-AV.,
Continues to sell goods at
RUINOUS PANIC PRICES.
SPLENDID SILKS, OTTOMANS, FRENCH MERINOES, AND POPLINS,
At 50 cents, worth $1.
Best FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS and all other family DRY GOODS,
AT GREAT BARGAINS.

**POPULAR STOCK OF SILKS**
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
300 pieces Fancy Colored Silks
at 4s., 5s., 6s. per yard.
500 pieces Rich Colored and Black Fancy Silks,
at 87½ cents and $1 per yard.
(formerly sold at $1 25 and $1 50,)
The last of the parcel.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

**AT RICHMOND'S.**
We offer very great bargains, as the whole of this rich and valuable stock has to be sold by February 1st,
FETCH WHAT IT MAY.
Ladies can judge for themselves. Bijous' best kid gloves 80 cents; misses', in all colors, 50 cents.
RICHMOND,
No. 587 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

**REDUCED**
DOMESTIC MUSLINS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
LACE CURTAINS,
NAPKINS AND TABLE DAMASKS.
PIANO AND TABLE-COVERS AT ALL PRICES.
PATON & CO., No. 341 Broadway.

**GLOVES, GLOVES, IN GREAT VARIETY;** also, English hosiery, ladies' and misses' vests and drawers, children's gaiters, mittens and gloves, infants' merino and knitted shirts and socks; Shetland veils, 18 cents; zephyr worsted, 12½ cents; all colors in Saxony yarns. N. B.—Alexandre's gloves, at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

## DRY GOODS.

**IN EARNEST.**
We have a large stock of the goods enumerated below, and we are
DETERMINED TO SELL,
As a perusal of the prices will show.
READ! READ!!
White French China Tea sets, 44 pieces, for $3 75.
White French China Dinner sets, 149 pieces, for $28.
Gold Band French China Tea sets, 44 pieces, for $5 90.
Painted and Gilded French China Tea sets, 44 pieces, for $6 25.
Gold Band French China Dinner sets, 167 pieces, for $46 75.
Painted and Gilded French China Dinner sets, 167 pieces, for $55.
White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen, $1 50.
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen, $1 30.
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen, 90 cents.
White French China Covered Dishes, each 75 cents.
White French China Soup Tureens, each, $2.
Silver-plated Tea Kettles, each, $9.
Silver-plated Tea sets, 6 pieces, $19.
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen, $1 50.
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen, $3 75.
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen, $4.
All of these things are but little over one-half of the usual prices.
CUT THIS OUT and bring it with you.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

**WINTER TRADE.**
1860–61.
DRY GOODS.
We are now offering a full and well assorted stock of Dry Goods, which will be replenished daily through the Winter.
Merrimack and Cocheco Prints.
Merrimack Second Prints.
Sprague's Second Prints.
Madison (formerly York State) Prints and other styles.
De Laines—Manchester, Pacific and Hamilton.
Flannels, Shawls, Dress Goods, &c., &c.
Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings, all the best styles.
A large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, and other Woolens.
A large stock of White Goods.
A large stock of Hosiery.
A large stock of Yankee Notions.
Prices to correspond with the present value of money, and as low as any other house in this market for cash and approved credit. We shall be wide-awake and ready for trade.
Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place, and 20 and 22 Murray-st.

**CLEARING OUT SALE**
AT PANIC PRICES,
FOR CASH.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway,
Are now putting up, with Cornices and Trimmings complete:

| | |
|---|---|
| Brocatel Curtains for $80, formerly sold at | $100 |
| Silk Reps and Tabouret Curtains for $45, formerly sold at | 60 |
| Tapestry Curtains for $30, formerly sold at | 45 |
| All Wool Reps Curtains for $20, formerly sold at | 30 |
| Satin de Laine Curtains for $20, formerly sold at | 36 |
| English Damask Curtains for $12, formerly sold at | 18 |
| Magnificent Lace Curtains for $25, formerly sold at | 40 |
| Very Handsome Curtains for $15, formerly sold at | 30 |
| Very Rich Curtains for $10, formerly sold at | 18 |

And new styles Nottingham Lace Curtains,
from $1 50 to $10 per window,
Or will cut and retail the balance of their rich and extensive stock at proportionately low prices:
Satin de Laines reduced to $1 25 per yard, worth....$1 70
English Damask reduced to 70c. per yard, worth.... 1 00
This reduction in prices also applies to their large stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
Of their own manufacture.
To which the attention of parties purchasing is specially directed. SOLOMON & HART, No. 369 Broadway.

**SHAWLS FOR PRESENTS.**
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have a very large assortment of
LONG BROCHE SHAWLS,
SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS,
LONG WOOL SHAWLS,
SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS,
AND SHAWLS FOR MISSES.
ALSO,
Merino Scarfs, with Broche ends, of all sizes.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

**BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,**
POPLINS, OTTOMANS,
And PARIS DRESS GOODS,
Reduced 30 per cent.
JAMES GRAY & CO.,
No. 729 Broadway,
corner of Waverley-place.

**AT KINZEY'S**
CHEAP EMBROIDERY AND RIBBON STORE,
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE.
PANIC! PANIC! GREAT SACRIFICE.
Flowers closing out 2c., 3c., 6c.
Flowers at half-price, 9c., 10c., 12c.
Flowers, Real French, closing, 6c.
Feathers, closing out, 6c., 10c.
3,000 rich Chenille Nets, at half-price, 18c., 31c., 44c.
2,300 yards Ribbons, closing at half-price, 2c., 6c., 8c., 10c.
2,100 yards wide Colored Tarletons, closing at 10c.
3,500 yards wide Silk Illusions, closing at 6c., 10c.
Closing all our Blond Edgings and Laces at 1c., 2c., 3c., 4c.
Panic Sale Cotton Hose at 3c.
Panic Sale Woolen Hose at 4c.
Panic Sale Gents' Half Hose at 5c.
Panic Sale White Merino Hose at 10c.
Panic Sale Gents' Wool Half Hose, 8c.
Panic Sale best Pins and Needles, 3c. a paper; best Hooks and Eyes, 3c. a card; excellent Spool Thread, 1c.; Gilt Hair Pins, 6c.
Panic Sale Gloves at 2c. a pair.
Panic Sale Silk Gloves, 8c., 10c.
Panic Sale Lined Gloves, 9c., 10c.
Panic Sale Cloth Gloves, 18c.
Panic Sale Lined Gauntlets, 15c.
Panic sale of Ladies' Misses and Gent's Hosiery, all kinds.
Panic sale of Ladies', Misses and Gent's Gloves, all kinds.
Panic sale of Boys' Buck Mitts, 18c.
Panic sale of Ladies' lined Gauntlets, leather tops, 15c.
Panic sale of Woolen Goods, all styles and kinds.
Panic sale Shetland Wool Veils, 12½c.
Panic sale Silk Lace Veils.
Panic sale Silk Velvets, piece 18c.
Panic sale Velvet Trimmings, 2c., 3c. and 6c.
Panic sale Head Dresses, 31c., 50.
Panic sale Worked Sets Collars and Cuffs, 25c.
Panic sale Worked Bracelet sets, 75c.
Panic sale Worked Collars, closing, 6c. to 75c.
Panic sale Worked Handkerchiefs, 12½c., 18c.
Panic sale fine Lace Collars, half price, 12½c., 31c.
Panic sale Worked Bands, closing, 6c., 9c., 12½c.
Panic sale of Fancy Goods, Portemonnaies, Hair Pins, fancy Back Combs, Bags and Fancy Goods for Holiday Presents.
Panic sale Wool Sleeves, 12½c.
Panic sale Wool Hoods, 12½c., 25c.
Panic sale Fancy Chenille Scarfs, 8c.
500 Boxes French Flowers for decorations, closing at any price.
Hoop Skirts, Trimmings, and large quantities of other goods.
WILLIAM KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

**CHEAP EMBROIDERIES AND LACES**
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
200 Embroidered Sets Collars and Cuffs.
2s. 6d. the set.
500 " " "
Only $1 the set, (original prices $2.)
250 " " "
At $1 25 the set, (worth $2 50.)
500 Bracelet " " "
At $3 the set, (actual value $5.)
250 Em'b Hem'd Stitched Handkfs, (fine quality,)
37½ cents each.
250 " " "
At 50 cents each.
200 " " "
At 75 cents, (below the cost of importation.)
2,000 Cambric Collars,
From 25 cents to $1 each, (half their value.)
150 Maline Lace Collars,
37½ cents each, (worth 75 cents.)
200 do. sets at 75 cents, (worth $2.)
150 Spanish Point Sets,
From $1 to $5 the set.
Point D'Alencon, Gaze, Applique and Valenciennes in Handkerchiefs and Sets,
GREATLY BELOW FORMER PRICES.
Will be opened on Monday, Dec. 17.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

**CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!**
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $6
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a fashionable Cloak at $7,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for a rich Cloak at $8,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for rich Beaver Cloaks at $9,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for fine French Beaver Cloth Paletots at $8 50,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Moscow Beaver Cloth Paletots, with Capes at $10,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for new, elegant and fashionable Cloaks, Basques, Sacques, Paletots, Arabians, &c.,
Go to PEYTON'S, No. 264 Bowery.
Ladies, for Misses' and Children's Cloaks, go to
W. K. PEYTON'S,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

**AT PANIC PRICES.**
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE.
BARGAINS
IN
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
RIBBONS
AND
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
VERY CHEAP.
FANCY GOODS.
All from recent auction sales, bought for cash.
J. A. BLUXOME,
Broadway, cor. of 25th-st., opposite Madison Park.

**GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.**
Cloth, Silk and Velvet Cloaks in all varieties at panic prices.
Also,
The last case of
ENGLISH SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS,
at $3 each.
Decided Bargains.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

**FRENCH-WORKED COLLARS, 37 1-2c.**
Embroidered L. C. Handkerchiefs, 50c.
Point Lace Collars, $3.
Rich Embroidered and Lace-trimmed Handkerchiefs in great variety, and all at reduced prices, at
R. BROWNS, No. 819 Broadway.

## DRY GOODS

**LORD & TAYLOR,**
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER, ON AND AFTER MONDAY,
DEC. 17,
DRESS GOODS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
EXTRA QUALITY FRENCH MERINOS, from 62½ cents per Yard.
RICH PARIS PRINTED DO., reduced from $1 12½ to 75 cents.
ALSO,
Poplins, Reps, Valencias, Cashmeres, Mousseline de Laines, Ottoman Velours, Poplins Français, Wool Plaids, &c., &c.
THE REDUCTION ALSO TAKES PLACE
At stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

**LARGE REDUCTION**
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.)
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET ROBES,
REDUCED FROM $50 to $25 per ROBE.
REDUCED FROM $75 to $35 per ROBE.
REDUCED FROM $100 to $50 per ROBE.
7 and 9 FLOUNCED ROBES, reduced to $25 from $45.
ALSO, DRESS SILKS REDUCED
To 62½ cents, 75 cents and 85 per yard.

**LORD & TAYLOR,**
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, PER STEAMERS,
A SELECT ASSORTMENT of
RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
SUITABLE FOR RECEPTION AND EVENING
DRESSES—VERY ELEGANT AND
SPECIALLY IMPORTED
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

**LORD & TAYLOR,**
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
CLOAKS AND SHAWLS REDUCED!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK
OF
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
has been reduced to meet the
DEMANDS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
ALSO, AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

**LORD & TAYLOR,**
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (cor. Grand-st.,)
ARE OFFERING,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
A FULL AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
of
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Also, a very large assortment of
LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

**LORD & TAYLOR,**
Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Invite the attention of parties about
FURNISHING HOUSES FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
To their large and attractive stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND CARPETINGS.
UPHOLSTERY WORK of every kind attended to with promptness, and satisfaction guaranteed at a
GREAT SAVING IN PRICES!
At Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST. (ONLY.)

**LORD & TAYLOR,**
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.
BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, LINENS
and
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
AND AT STORES Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

**SILKS, DE LAINES, [illegible]NTS.**
LE BOUTILLIER BRO[illegible]S,
Wishing to clear out Stock, offer very great Bargains in Silks at 4s. 5s. and 6s., former prices [illegible] to 10s.
Velours, Ottomans and Merinoes, [illegible] cent. less than usual prices.
Saxony Plaids and Saxony Spots, very showy fabric, in desirable colors.
All wool De Laines and other Dress Goods.
ALSO,
4-4 Real French Prints, Chintz Colors,
ONLY $1 50 THE DRESS.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

**BEEKMAN & COMPANY**
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 17,
10,000 Embroidered Collars, from 12½ cents up.
500 Black Pusher Lace Barbs, at 50 cents each.
5,000 Ladies' Hemmed Handkerchiefs, 1s. 6d. each; also, Ladies' Hemmed and Tape Bordered Handkerchiefs, all prices. Gent's and Children's Handkerchiefs, all styles and prices.
No. 473 Broadway.

**AT MACY'S,**
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
ANNEXATION INSTEAD OF SECESSION!!!
WE HAVE ANNEXED MAIDEN-LANE!!!
And shall open To-Day, Dec. 17, at 8 A. M.,
14 WAGON LOADS
Of French and German Fancy Goods,
A WHOLE IMPORTATION,
Bought at less than half the cost,
and it will be our study to make
EVERYBODY HAPPY UNTIL NEW-YEAR'S,
By selling this stock
at UNHEARD-OF LOW PRICES.
We shall exhibit on Monday, Dec. 17,
Throughout the entire centre of our spacious store,
PILES OF FANCY BOXES ALL SIZES and PRICES.
RETICULES,
WORK BOXES,
WRITING DESKS,
JEWEL BOXES,
WAX DOLLS, all sizes,
CRYING BABIES,
PAPIER MACHE DOLLS,
CHINA DOLL HEADS,
PAPIER MACHE DOLL HEADS,
POCKET-BOOKS,
CHINA TEA SETS,
PAINTED TEA SETS,
PARLOR FURNITURE, (sets,)
CHAMBER FURNITURE, (sets,)
KITCHEN FURNITURE, (sets)
CHINA FIGURES,
CHINA ASH RECEIVERS,
IMAGES,
ARKS,
TOY VILLAGES,
SWISS COTTAGES, &c.,
and in fact about every variety of these Goods ever manufactured in France and Germany.
In addition
we are closing our magnificent stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS,
HEAD-DRESSES,
HAIR ORNAMENTS,
FANCY HAIR-PINS,
FANCY COMBS,
GIFT GOODS of every description,
without regard to cost on account of new arrangements Jan. 1.
1,000 EMBROIDERED COLLARS, from Auction,
from 6 CENTS to 6 DOLLARS,
Cheaper than ever before.
A great variety of EMBROIDERED HD'KF. closing
VERY LOW.
FANCY RIBBONS, FANCY RIBBONS!!!
Winding up our whole stock LACE and WINTER FANCY RIBBONS without regard to cost.
From auction.
1,000 doz. LADIES' FLEECE LINED HOSE from 1s.
1,000 LADIES MERINO VESTS from 4s.
1,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS from 6s. to $3.
1,000 GENT'S MERINO VESTS AND DRAWERS
Closing at 3s.
Closing the balance of Fall stock.
HOSIERY,
GLOVES, &c., &c., very low.
No better Kid Gloves in town at 8s.
than ours are that we sell for 63 cents.
We warrant them best quality.
$1,000 worth of Low-Priced Furs, from auction, very cheap.
Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

**AT PANIC PRICES!!**
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway,
WILL OFFER
For the next 20 days, their entire stock of
Point Aguille Collars, &c. Chantilly Shawls,
Point de Venise Sets, &c. Chantilly Veils.
Capes, Coiffures, Barbes, Mantillas, Flounces, Points, and Centres.
ALSO, PARIS EMBROIDERED
Trimmed Sets, Collars and Cuffs,
Medallion Sets, Collars and Sleeves,
Insertion Sets, Zouave Jackets,
AT AN
Immense reduction, to be prepared for changes in their business in the Spring.

**1,000 HOLIDAY PRESENTS.**
FROM 25 CENTS TO $50 EACH.
EVERY $5 PURCHASER
Is entitled to one of these presents, which will be on exhibition on Monday, Dec. 10, and distributed from that day up to Jan. 1, amongst the many patrons of the
UNION STORE
OF
ALBERT WISE, No. 185 6th-av.,
First door below 13th-st.

**GREAT BARGAINS.**
A. T. STEWART & CO. will offer on Monday, Dec. 17:
500 pieces Rich Broché Velour
Ottomans and Poplins.
Only $1 per yard, (value $1 50.)
Just received per steamer *New-York*.

**TILLMANS' IMPERIAL**
FLOWERS, BONNETS,
RIBBONS, &c., &c.
Mr. TILLMAN begs to inform his numerous customers that his store will be closed from 12 o'clock on Saturday until Wednesday morning, for the purpose of preparing for private exhibition on Monday and Tuesday, the 17th and 18th inst., for which Mr. Tillman's customers will receive invitations by card. No. 712 Broadway.

## FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

**ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,**
NO. 140 6TH-AV.,
LATE JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.
Immense stock of
ATTRACTIVE FANCY GOODS,
Selling off below cost!
Greatest inducements ever offered on 6th-av.
N. B.—A great display of FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, &c., for holiday presents.
Sale commences to-day.

**CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.**
SPLENDID EXHIBITION
AT
HENRY MAILLARD'S
CONFECTIONERY.
H. M. respectfully informs his customers and the public that he
WILL OPEN HIS ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 621 BROADWAY,
DECEMBER 17, 1860.
With his annual exhibition of
CHRISTMAS and NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
Fancy Boxes,
Rich Enameled Boxes,
Velvet Boxes,
Jewelry Boxes,
Satin Boxes,
Boxes Moyen Age,
Rich Carved OAK BOXES,
Fancy Bonbonieres,
of every description.
Fancy Baskets,
Corbeilles Printanieres,
Pompadour Baskets,
Paniers Rustiques,
Corbeilles Moissonneuses,
Shell and Pearl Baskets,
with fine steel ornaments.
Poches de Fantaisie,
with fine engravings.
CORNETS-COPLES,
and a
LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
FANCY TOYS AND ORNAMENTS
FOR
CHRISTMAS TREES.
This assortment is the finest that ever was exhibited in New-York, has been selected with great care, by Mr. H. M., in the MANUFACTURES OF PARIS, the most celebrated for ELEGANCE AND BON GOUT.
The extraordinary variety of styles and prices is managed to suit every taste and every purse; from the most modest little SOUVENIR to the handsomest FANCY BOX, every article bears the CATCHET of GOOD TASTE.
All the assortment will be sold in RETAIL at WHOLESALE PRICES.

**DIAMOND JEWELRY AND WATCHES.**
IMPORTATION DIRECT.
BISHOP & REIN, Fifth-avenue Hotel,
Have open for the Holidays a rich assortment of Diamond Jewelry, Watches, Parisian Jewelry, Silverware, Fans and Opera-glasses. We import ourselves, through our house in Paris, and sell the
BEST GOODS, AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
A call is respectfully solicited.
BISHOP & REIN,
Fifth-avenue Hotel (next to the ladies' entrance,)
(Branch of Victor Bishop, No. 23 Maiden-lane.)

**GREAT PREPARATIONS**
FOR CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS,
AT
HENRY MAILLARD'S
CONFECTIONERY.
Paris Confectionery Perfectionné,
Haute Nouveauté,
In elegant and selected Bonbons,
Including
Bonbon Deserts, stuffed with Apricot,
Purée de Marrons glace Vanilla,
Marrons glaces, Caramels, au chocolate,
Marrons deguises, Caramels stuffed with Vanilla,
Marrons demasques, Caramels stuffed with apricot,
Marrons au Caramel, Sultanes à la Framboise.
PRALINES PLALINEES,
Imported fruits, glaces and christalized
Chocolat de Paris,
Bouchees Imperiales au Chocolat,
Chocolat au lait d'amandes,
Putaches au Chocolat,
Chocolat à la Gelec.
In fact all that art and good taste can produce in every variety of
FANCY BONBONS,
Which would be too long to mention, and which can be found only at
HENRY MAILLARD'S RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT,
No 621 Broadway.

**SILVER-PLATED WARE.**
MANUFACTURERS STOCK SELLING OFF.
These goods are manufactured by the "Manhattan Plate Company," and contain as large and varied an assortment of superior goods as ever offered in this market, such as tea sets, urns, cake baskets, casters, water pitchers, entree dishes, waiters, soup tureens, spoons and forks, &c.; also ivory-handled table cutlery, which will be offered at reduced prices for the next 30 days.
HIRAM YOUNG, No. 20 John-st.

**CHRISTMAS TOYS**
AT RETAIL.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Invite their friends and the public in general to an early call at their annual exhibition of
TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—YOUTH'S CHEMICAL CABINET**, containing upwards of 50 Chemical Preparations, Tests, and useful Apparatus, with a book of instructions for performing 116 select and amusing chemical Experiments, without strong acids or other deleterious and dangerous articles; they are perfectly safe in the hands of youth of both sexes, and are admirably adapted as presents, prizes, &c., and fostering a taste for Chemistry in the youthful mind. Price $5. Students' Chemical Cabinet, containing upwards of 100 articles and apparatus of practically useful size. Price $10. For sale at E. G. KELLEY'S, Chemist, No. 116 John-st.; C. F. A. HENRICK'S, No. 150 Broadway; JAMES MILLER'S, successor to C. S. Francis & Co., No. 554 Broadway; WM. W. SWAYNE'S, 210 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—ELEGANT PARIS** made traveling and shopping bags, work boxes, jewel cases, lunch baskets, &c., &c. JOHN CATTNACH, trunk manufacturer and importer, No. 96 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st. Wholesale and retail.

## REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

**WANTED TO PURCHASE OR LEASE—** Three lots of ground, 75 feet front by 100 deep, in any of the following streets:
Canal, between Centre and Broadway.
Grand, between Centre and Greene.
Broome, between Centre and Greene.
Howard, between Centre and Broadway.
Crosby, between Howard and Broome.
Mercer, between Canal and Broome.
Address, with full particulars, Box 3,464 Post-office.

**FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD** stocks, bonds, mortgages, or real estate in the Eastern States, two new three-story and basement brick houses, free of incumbrance, built mostly by days' work, in the best manner and most improved style, with every convenience—water-closets, baths, washstands, &c.; within one block of three ferries—Peck-slip, Roosevelt, and Division-av. The situation is on the very best corner of South 8th and 2d-sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Call or address FRANKLIN J. BEAN, No. 32 South 7th-st., from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.; or No. 487 Grand-st., at other hours, Brooklyn, E. D.

**HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN BROOKLYN**—Furnished or unfurnished; lot 25 by 180; house 25 by 50, with an extension; a stable in the rear. The house is supplied with all the modern improvements—gas, water, furnace &c. Rent of house, $1,000; or furnished, $1,400. May be seen any pleasant day, between 2 and 4 P. M. Apply at No. 63 West Warren-st., Brooklyn, or to T. P. RICHARDS, No. 28 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

## FARMS.

**A FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR** improved property in this City or Brooklyn; said farm contains 57 acres, and is situated in Morris County, N. J.; pleasantly located, and affording a desirable opportunity to a family desirous of a country residence. For further particulars, inquire of SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway.

**FOR SALE—FROM ONE TO FIFTY ACRES OF** the Bay View Farm, situated on 3d-av. and 55th-st., Brooklyn, near Bay Ridge, within 30 minutes of New-York by city cars. Inquire of L. T. BERGEN, Esq., No. 30 Pine-st.

## TO LET.

**HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.**—A handsome brick house,—three stories, basement and cellar—to let, in Brooklyn, until May, with the privilege of renewing the lease. It has Ridgewood water, gas and an excellent range, and is abundantly, though not very expensively furnished; is in a very pleasant neighborhood, and is not more than five minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. To a family desirous to commence housekeeping at a moderate rent and expense this is a desirable opportunity. Address AMOR, Box No. 221 *Times* Office.

**TO LET OR LEASE—THE TWO NEW FIVE-**story white marble stores on Grand-st., corner of Crosby-st., 150 feet from Broadway. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 150 Canal-st., corner Bowery.

**STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE** new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

**LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER TO** let by JOHN GAUDU, No. 162 Walker-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

**THE ADVERTISER WOULD LEASE FOR** a term of years, or purchase, a moderate-sized house, with good stable, and about an acre of ground, in the country, within an hour of the City Hall. Address, stating particulars, NEIGHBOR, Box 177 *Times* Office.

## COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

**COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ORANGE,** N. J.—Six to 26 acres; near to depôt; first-class improvements; rich soil; plenty of fruit; pure soft spring water—hot and cold—carried through the buildings. Apply to L. PATTON & CO., No. 19 William-st.

## HOTELS.

**ASTOR HOUSE LUNCH AND RESTAURANT.**—The damages by the late fire having been repaired, the Astor House Bar, Lunch and Restaurant are again opened to the public, whose patronage is respectfully solicited.

## FINANCIAL.

**BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,**
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELER'S CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

**FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND**
BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent. on the capital stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after 2d day of January next at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. By order
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

**WILLIAM HOGE & CO.**
Have removed to
No. 58 WALL-STREET.
LETTERS OF CREDIT ISSUED FOR TRAVELERS, and available in any part of Europe, and Bills at Sight and 60 days on OVEREND, GURNEY & CO., London.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
**WILL SELL THIS DAY, MONDAY, DEC.** 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st.:
REGULAR SALE.

| Shares. | | | Shares. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27 | National Bank | $50 | 10 | Commonwealth B'k | $100 |
| 26 | Fulton Bank | 30 | 10 | Commonwealth Ins. | 100 |
| 25 | Relief Insurance | 50 | 20 | Brevoort Ins. | 50 |
| 47 | Col. Mer. Ins. (hyp) | 100 | 60 | Bowery Ins. | 25 |
| 20 | Arctic Insurance | 50 | 20 | Humboldt Ins. | 100 |
| 50 | Fireman's Fund Ins. | 10 | 20 | Pacific Mail St'p Co. | 100 |
| 40 | Mer. Mutual Ins. | 100 | 20 | Empire City Ins. | 100 |
| 5 | N. Y. & E. R. (Ass.) | 100 | 32 | Equitable Ins. | 35 |
| 20 | Long Islands Ins. | 50 | 20 | Chicago & N. W. R. | 100 |
| 50 | Fireman's Ins. | 17 | 17 | Grocers' Ins. | 100 |
| 20 | Great W. Marine Ins. | 100 | 20 | Adriatic Ins. (hyp.) | 25 |
| 40 | Exchange Ins. | 50 | 10 | Home Ins. | 100 |
| 20 | Washington Ins. | 50 | 20 | Metropolitan Ins. | 100 |
| 10 | Hope Ins. | 50 | 10 | Resolute Ins. | 100 |
| 10 | Imp. and Trad. Ins. | 50 | | | |

$3,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d Mort. Bonds.
$3,000 Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$440 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent Bonds.
$3,000 Sciota and Hocking Valley R 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$6,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Col., Piqua and Ind. Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Dec. 20. Regular Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day when required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or at the Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Auctioneer and Stock Broker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

**PROPOSALS FOR $333,000—"CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1876."**—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, until TUESDAY, Dec. 18, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Three Hundred and Thirty-three Thousand Dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," authorized by Chapter 88 of the Laws of 1860, and by an Ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, August 13, 1860. The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, free from taxation, and the principal be redeemable Nov. 1, 1876, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt." The proposals will state the amount of Stock desired, and the price per One Hundred Dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the Stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments. Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the same put in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller, to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance,
Comptroller's Office, Nov. 14, 1860.

**NOTICE.—PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY.**—Holders of the Bonds of the
Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
Ohio and Indiana Railroad Company,
Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company,
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company,
Are hereby notified that copies of the agreements to be signed by Bondholders, in order to secure the advantages proposed by the plan of reorganization, have been placed for signature in the hands of J. E. Thomson, Esq., Philadelphia; G. W. Cass, Esq., President, Pittsburgh, and John D. Ferguson, No. 35 Pine-st. As the time is limited for the execution of said agreements, immediate attention is requested.
JOHN D. FERGUSON, Secretary.

**DIME SAVINGS.—UNION DIME SAVINGS** Bank, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st., open daily from 10 to 2 and 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Ten cents deposited each day for 10¼ years, with interest added, amounts to $821 13. This Bank has received, in 18½ months, from 4,710 depositors, $[illegible] 57.
INSTANCES OF SAVINGS.—A boy made his first deposit of 10 cents, on the 14th day of last July, and has now saved $45 32. A mechanic deposited $5, May 18, 1859, and by weekly deposits, has now in this Bank $312, with many similar cases.
R. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. CO.,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 27, 1860.
**THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS** of this Company, for the election of twelve Directors, and the transaction of other business, will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed on the 20th December, and open on the 8th of January.
E. ROCKWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1860.
**AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE BOARD** of Directors of this Company, held this day, Thomas Morrell, Esq., was unanimously elected President in place of Moses Tucker, deceased.
SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

**IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.**—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also, on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.
JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEMEN** wishing first-class accommodations for the Winter, can find them at No. 83 Henry-st., corner of Clark, Brooklyn. Pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price. Private table if desired.

**BOARDING.—A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD HABITS** and very respectable family desires board in a pleasant locality, in a small and strictly private family, where he can be well accommodated and have the comforts of a good home. Locality between 4th and 14th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Boarding-house keepers need not answer. Address, with full particulars, C., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

**BOARDING.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN AND** wife wish to obtain board in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. A sleeping room, with a room that could be used as a parlor, would be required. Location to be between 14th and 38th sts., and Madison and 6th avs. None but those of the highest respectability need answer. Address BOARD, Box No. 666 Post-office.

**BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, OR** two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a respectable house, where there are but few boarders. Apply at No. 59 West 17th-st.

**BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY CAN ACCOM-**modate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, with pleasant rooms and board, in a house with modern improvements. Apply at No. 122 9th-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

**BOARDING.—NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS** to let in a first-class house, in a private family, to a gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen, in 3d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av., No. 38. Unexceptionable references.

**BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND** floor to let in a first-class house, with private table, in a private family, No. 90 East 18th-st., few doors from Union-square.

**BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM, WITH ADJOIN-**ing bedroom on the second floor, can be obtained upon application at No. 51 West 22d-st. Also a large room on the fourth floor.

**BOARDING.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED** rooms and bedrooms to let, with full or partial board, at No. 199 10th-st. The house first-class; location pleasant and convenient to cars, stages, &c.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A WARM, PLEA-**sant room in a private family (house new) is ready to receive a gentleman and lady, or two good young gentlemen. All the comforts of a home can be had, with fine bath room—hot water. Apply at southeast corner of 4th av. and Dean-st. Terms moderate.

**BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF ROOMS** in a first-class house, pleasant location, to let, singly or together, with good board, in a small private family, on moderate terms. Fulton-av., second door east from Franklin-av.

**BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES** to find a pleasant room with partial board in a private American or German family, between West 12th and 23d sts. Address H G. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

**ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS—IN** the Hotel St. Germain, 5th-av., Broadway and 22d-st. Having completed the spacious dining-room added to this hotel, the proprietor is prepared to accommodate families and single gentlemen with most delightful suites of rooms and board at table d'hôte. Private tables and meals à la carte.

**ROOMS AND BOARD, SUITABLE FOR** one or two small families. Apply at No. 72 West 20th-st. Unexceptional references given and required.

**A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, PLACED IN** adverse and embarrassed circumstances, wishes the loan of a small sum of money; an equivalent in board will be given, and reference if required. Address, for three days, Mrs. A. L. D., Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

**TO LET.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH-**out children, would let two handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, together or separately, to a gentleman and wife, or party of single gentlemen, with board. House has all the modern improvements; location desirable. Call at No. 220 West 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

**TO LET—A SUITE OF PARLORS ON THE FIRST** floor, warmed and partly furnished, in a first-class house in University-place, near 12th-st.; terms reasonable. Address Box No. 871, New-York Post-office.

**FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH GAS, BATHS,** &c., to let to single gentlemen, in 13th-st. near 5th-av., in a private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 30 East 13th-st.

**A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, GERMAN, A** man of refinement and steady habits, wishes to engage a furnished room, (small, but with gas and fire,) against his giving instruction in music, (theory and practice,) in French, &c. Would not interfere in any other way with the family. Address B. E., care of music store of Shuberth & Co., 98 Spring-st.

**SOAP-STONE IN BLOCKS AND SOAP-STONE POWDER** of the finest quality, for sale at lowest rates, by J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—James Brown and J. C. Bancroft Davis, Trustees, and another, plaintiffs, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company and Joseph Walker, Uriah J. Smith and William T. Hooker, Trustees, defendants.—Fifth mortgage suit.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, as Referee, and pursuant to a final judgment of foreclosure and sale, entered in said suit (known as the fifth mortgage foreclosure suit) on the 9th day of June, 1860, and to a judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, entered on the 15th day of September, 1860, will, on the 28th day of January, 1861, at 12 o'clock, noon, on that day, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, (and through A. J. Bleecker, auctioneer,) sell at public auction, the real and personal property, rights and franchises directed by the judgment in said suit to be sold, and which are therein described and referred to, as follows:

All and singular, the Railroad of the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and now in the possession of the Receiver, from and including Piermont on the Hudson River, to and including the final terminus of said Railroad on Lake Erie, and that part of said road known as the Newburgh Branch, from Newburgh to the main line, together with the lands, tracks, lines, rails, bridges, ways, buildings, piers and wharves, erections, fences, walls, fixtures, privileges, franchises, rights, and all the real estate and leasehold property which were of said Company, of every kind, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1858, and all the tolls, incomes, issues and profits to be had from the same, and all rights to receive or recover the same, and all railway stations and depôts, with the appurtenances necessary for the complete use of the road. Also, all the locomotives, engines, tenders, cars, carriages, tools and machinery belonging or appertaining to said Railroad. Also, all the estate, right and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises and privileges, and rights of action of whatsoever name or nature in law or in equity, conveyed or assigned unto the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, by an indenture bearing date Sept. 10, 1852, being the Railroad of the Union Railroad Company, as it then existed, and all the land and real property forming or connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all the rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures of every kind connected therewith: and all their buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, factory shops and edifices on or adjacent to or connected with or appurtenant to said road; and all the estate, right, title, interest, possession and demand of the said Union Railroad Company of and to the premises, and every part and parcel thereof, the rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power and properties of the said Union Railroad Company, with the right to transport persons, mails and property over said Union Railroad, and charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of persons, mails and merchandise, and other estates and rights, all of which are fully described in said indenture. Also, an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made by and between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company; and also an indenture of lease, bearing date the 9th day of September, A. D. 1852, made between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company and the Union Railroad Company, together with all and singular the premises therein mentioned and described, and the buildings thereon, and the property, real and personal, with the appurtenances, in the said two indentures, and each of them, demised, conveyed and transferred for and during all the rest, residue and remainder then to come, of and in the terms respectively mentioned in the said indenture of lease, subject to the conditions, rents, covenants, provisions and agreements in the said indentures respectively contained. Also, all the estate, rights, interest, title and property, in law and equity, of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage, in and to every matter and thing, estate and property, terms and remainders of terms, franchises, privileges and appurtenances of whatsoever name and nature, conveyed by the several aforesaid indentures of lease to the Union Railroad Company, or any of them; being:

1st. An indenture made on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, between the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, parties of the first part, and the Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the railroad of the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, as it then existed, with all the land and real property forming, or connected with, or appurtenant thereto, from and including its terminus and station at and in the City of Paterson and County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, to and including its terminus and station at and on Bergen Hill, in the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, at the junction of the railroad of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and its rails, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures, on, adjacent to, connected with or appurtenant thereto, and all its buildings, erections, depôts, stations, station-houses, offices, shops and superstructures on or adjacent to the said road, and all the estate, right, title, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and every part and parcel thereof, and all its rights, privileges, franchises, titles, power, property and claim and tolls and right to receive the same, and all its cars, engines, tolls, and all its rights and pretensions to charge, demand, collect and receive tolls for the transportation of property, persons and merchandise, were granted, bargained, sold, demised and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal, and certain agreements and covenants, by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, were, by the same instrument, assigned to the said Union Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference to said last named indenture, upon certain terms therein more fully set forth, which said lease was, on or about the 10th day of September, A. D. 1852, assigned by the said Union Railroad Company to the said the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

2d. Another indenture entered into on or about the 9th day of September, A. D., 1852, whereby the said the President and the Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company made certain agreements with the said Union Railroad Company for laying down a third rail upon the road-bed of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, for the use of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, as will more fully appear by reference thereto, which said last-named indenture was assigned to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company by the Union Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company.

3d. A certain other indenture, made on or about the 9th day of September, 1852, for certain considerations and on certain terms therein fully set forth, whereby the said Patterson and Hudson River Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold and demised, and to farm let, unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, all and singular the depôts, lands and real estate of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, in Jersey City, with the appurtenances, for the term of two years from September 15, 1852, with covenants for renewal, which said lease was afterwards assigned to the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, with the assent of the said the President and Directors of the Paterson and Hudson River Railroad Company, and hath since been renewed.

4th. A certain other indenture, made on or about the ninth day of September A. D. 1852, between the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, of the State of New-Jersey, of the first part, and the said Union Railroad Company, parties of the second part, whereby the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company granted, bargained, sold, demised, and to farm let unto the said Union Railroad Company, their successors and assigns, for and during the continuance of the charter of the said the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company, with covenants for renewal—the railroad of the said lessors, and all the land or real property forming or connected therewith, or appurtenant thereto, and their rails, tracks, bridges, culverts, viaducts, turn-outs, switches, fixtures and superstructures on, adjacent to, connected with, or appurtenant to their said road; and all their buildings, erections, depôts, station-houses, stations, offices, factories, shops and edifices on or adjacent to, or connected with or appurtenant to the said road; and all the right, title, interest, claim and demand of the said Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company of, in and to the same, and all their rights, claims, privileges, franchises, titles, powers, property, claim and pretensions to transport persons, mails, and property of every description. Also, all the improvements made by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company to any or all of said properties or estates; also, the depôt grounds upon the lands of the Long Dock Company, being all of the lands of the said Long Dock Company which lie east of Provost-st., in Jersey City, and north of a line drawn along the centre of Pavonia-av., from Provost-st. to the east of Hudson-st., and of a line sixty feet south of and parallel to the centre of Pavonia-av., on the east of the east side of Hudson-st., and the rights which the New-York and Erie Railroad Company have, or hereafter may have or acquire, or which are in the possession of the receiver under the fifth mortgage, in the piers or wharves to be constructed north of Pavonia-av., upon or against the lands of the said Long Dock Company, and in any ferries which may be maintained therefrom to the City of New-York; also, the right forever to use the road-bed, tracks, sidings, turn-outs and switches, to be constructed from the present line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, unto the said depôts on the lands of the Long Dock Company, (but no other lands of the Long Dock Company are included in the sale, nor is the fee in the said road-bed or track included, it being provided by the mortgage that all the lands of the Long Dock Company not therein specially included, shall be unincumbered thereby, and that the lands over the tunnel through which the track is laid shall also be unincumbered, except as to the right to maintain and use such track.) Also, a certain agreement made between the Long Dock Company and the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by indenture, dated July 1, 1856, relative to the construction of docks, piers, wharves, railway tracks, cuts, tunnels, switches, depôts, storehouses and other structures, buildings and machinery upon the land of the Long Dock Company. Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind, conveyed to or intended to be conveyed to James Brown and J. C Bancroft Davis, by an indenture dated Aug. 15, 1857, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 1st day of June, 1858, by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by them.

Also, all and singular all the estate, fixtures, privileges, franchises, easements, rights, leases, terms and parts of terms, agreements, covenants and property of every kind conveyed or intended to be conveyed by the said indenture, dated August 15, 1857, unto the said Brown and Davis, together with all property and estate of every kind, on the 12th day of August, 1859, possessed or thereafter to be acquired by the said New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and also all the property, choses in action, rents, profits and income conveyed or intended to be conveyed or mortgaged by the mortgage made by said Company to said Brown and Davis, dated June 1, 1858.

Also, all the personal property and chattels belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the receiver, under the fifth mortgage, including the following, namely: 162 passenger cars, (first-class,) numbered 1 to 115; 53 emigrant cars, numbered 1 to 77; 51 baggage cars, numbered 1 to 76; all the caboose, smoking, express and milk cars; 1,281 box cars, numbered 1 to 2,654; 1,606 platform cars, numbered 61 to 2,660; 257 cattle cars, numbered 10 to 2,863; 21 six-wheel cars, 13 four-wheel cars, 16 eight-wheel cabooses, 219 locomotives, numbered 1 to 286, which is the rolling stock of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company now in use on said road, branches, connecting roads and the roads leased to said Company, including in each case the numbers above given, and all existing numbers between; also, the steamboats *New-Haven* and *Erie*, with their respective engines, boilers, machinery, boats and appurtenances, and barges *Samuel Marsh*, *Henry Suydam, Junior*, *Dunkirk*, *Rockland*, *Canisteo*, *Chemung*, *Buffalo*, *Eastern*, *Ohio* and *Splendid*, with their respective appurtenances; also, all the passenger cars, box cars, cattle cars, flat cars, baggage and mail cars, second-class passenger cars, dumping cars, gravel cars, and locomotives named in schedule C, attached to a chattel mortgage from the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company to Daniel Drew, dated June 27, 1857; also, all the benches, lathes, anvils, forges, hammers, planing-machines, tires, axles, wheels, steel, iron, copper, tin-boxes, lumber, springs, chairs, frogs, car-castings, babbet metal, spelter, antimony, coal, sand, iron pipe, brass, and engine and other castings, and all the other tools, materials and machinery now in or about the machine shops of the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company at Piermont, Paterson, Port Jervis, Susquehanna, Elmira, Owego, Hornellsville, Deposit, Dunkirk and Newburgh, and the other shops of said Company along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company; also, all the wood and coal belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, at the several stations at the ends and along the line of said road and the roads leased to said Company, and along the line of said roads, and in the yard, and about the shops and elsewhere, belonging to said Railroad Company, on the 12th day of August, 1859, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, or elsewhere; also, all the ties, chairs, spikes, hand-cars, rails, lumber and other implements and materials belonging to the said The New-York and Erie Railroad Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and now situate along the line of said road and the roads leased to it; also, all the furniture, paper, stationery, wood, coal, timber, printing presses, types and printing materials, telegraphic apparatus, wires and fixtures belonging to said Company on the 12th day of August, 1859, and situate in the said City of New-York, and at the several stations and along the line of said roads; also, all the stock, implements, tools and other goods and chattels whatsoever of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, or in the possession of the Receiver under the fifth mortgage in the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1860.

N. B.—As the judgment authorizes a separate sale of property covered only by the fifth and supplemental mortgages, before the sale of the franchises and real estate above mentioned, due notice of such separate sale (if to take place) will be given. The franchises and real estate, and all other property covered by the prior mortgages, as well as by the fifth mortgage, will be sold subject to said mortgages; and inasmuch as said judgment and the act of the Legislature passed in 1860, authorize the extension of the time of payment of the entire issue of bonds secured by the second mortgage, the purchasers, under the final sale above noticed, will take the franchises and property subject to said second mortgage remaining as security for said bonds, as the same may be extended.

And whereas, by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved on the 22d March, 1860, provision was made for determining what portion of the aforesaid lands situated in Susquehanna County, Penn., were necessary and proper to be retained, for the use of the said Railroad, and for the sale and release of the residue, and a proceeding in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, under said act, has determined that a certain portion of the last named lands are to be released by the Trustees aforesaid and the purchaser, and it may be claimed under said act and proceeding, that contracts made by the New-York and Erie Railroad Company for the sale of parts of said lands, so to be released, are valid, and that the purchaser thereof, at the sale herein noticed, is bound to convey the lands so contracted, on payment of the balance due under said contract, and to convey, at a reasonable price, all the lands so to be released, and that said Trustees are bound to release any title they possess thereto. Notice, therefore, is hereby given, that the purchaser will take the property aforesaid subject to said act and proceedings, and to all the obligations thereby created, and to the discharge of the duty of the Trustees thereunder, as they may be advised.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October, 1860.
law6mM* R. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

## PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, No. 1 BOND-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1860.

PROPOSALS.—SUPPLIES OF BEEF AND MUTTON.—Sealed proposals will be received until Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying the Department of Public Charities and Correction with fresh beef and mutton for one year, commencing on Jan. 1, 1861. Specifications for the above, and all information required, will be furnished on application at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 1 Bond-st.

S. DRAPER, President,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
ISAAC BELL, JR., Sec'y. } Commissioners.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, (in this City and in Philadelphia,) under the firm of ENGLISH & RUTTER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business in New-York will be settled by C. M. RUTTER.
That in Philadelphia by T. B. ENGLISH.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 14, 1860.

## MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No. 107 South 3d-st. Philadelphia.

DR. R. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane st., to No. 29 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs. Thirty years in successful practice, three of which were at the hospitals of this City, enable him to treat successfully such cases as have baffled the inexperienced, or those not having had such opportunities of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the treatment of diseases. Strictures, impotency, and all kindred affections treated on scientific principles. N B.—Dr. C. would here remark that he is the only graduate of either of the above institutions practicing in his specialty in this City. His diplomas can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-STREET, may be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 29 years devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the Urethra and Seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified Physician and Surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of diseases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the result of early abuse, excess and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored Plates, Price $1. Sold by S. E. LENT, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and by the author at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. WARD'S MARVELOUS, INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendent, speedy and permanent treatment of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and astonished multitudes, (numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose,) also certified by physicians, medical students and druggists, who were unsuccessful under the routine method. If you are under any other doctor, and not yet improving, come at once to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain a sound cure, without sickening, reducing or interrupting business avocations. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, are the unfailing reliance. Price $1, with book. Office No. 443 Broadway, up stairs. Open till 10 P. M.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Rodgers' Liverwort and Tar—price, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam Liverwort, 50 cents. Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills and Rowand's Tonic Mixture, $1 each.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery and Hyatt's Balsam, 75 cents. By GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c., supplying the means of Self-Cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single Copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF Ruptures, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, &c. The Galvano-Electric Regenerator is a certain cure for Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call on or address Drs. GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st. under Barnum's Museum.

DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR.—The greatest possible boon to woman; unfailing in safety; removing dysmenorrhœa, obstructions and numerous female complaints. Office No. 443 Broadway, where ladies may consult Dr. WARD in confidence.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

## ASTROLOGY.

ALL SHOULD CONSULT THE WONDERFUL and mysterious Madam WILSON, as it might save them many misfortunes and give them good luck for life. She tells the object of your visit soon as you enter her room. Her predictions are so true that some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reconcilable to philosophers. She is assisted by spirits of ancient Astrologists, of whom she is a descendant. Fee in full, for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents. Residence No. 180 Allen-st., between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRATED MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies, 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

MADAME CELESTINE BLAZINI, THE TALented Clairvoyant and Astrologist, so well known in several of the European Capitals for the accuracy of her predictions, is located at No. 132 West 19th-st., near 7th-av. Can be consulted on all matters of love, business and matrimony.

## AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
IMPORTERS' SALE OF
SUPERB FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS,
SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18 and 19, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, great sale of the most superb fancy goods this season, comprising a large assortment of entirely new patterns and designs, just imported, consisting in part of

FINE BRONZES, SUPERB PARIAN FIGURES.
ELEGANT BRONZE, ORMOLU AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
SEVRES AND FRENCH CHINA VASES.
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS.
SUPERB CUT AND BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE.
ELEGANT ORMOLU GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE.

and a large variety of other elegant fancy goods
NOW ON EXHIBITION.

Ladies and the public generally are invited to examine them. Purchasers can have their goods carefully packed and shipped at a small cost.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB COLLECTION OF VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, selected by Mr. A. D'HUYVETTER, during a recent visit to the art studios of Europe.

Among which will be found the works of
EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN, F. DE BRACKELEER,
BY. SCHAEFFELS, VANSEVERDONCK,
LEICKERT, REEKERS,
KOCK-KOCK, MOERENHOUT,
CHAPMAN, WOUVERMANS,
CORNET, SCHAEP, REDIG, BOYNHAM.

Each painting is signed, and most of them bear the GUARANTEE and CERTIFICATE of the artist.

To be sold at auction by E. & F. H. SCHENCK on the evenings of WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 19 and 20, at 7½ o'clock, at the Galleries of the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 10th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. The above beautiful and valuable collection is now on FREE exhibition at the Galleries from 8 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M. each day and evening until the sale, when they will be positively sold without reserve.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF SPLENDID OIL PAINTINGS.
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
Dec. 18 and 19.

At 7 o'clock P. M., in the large room in Low's new building, on the corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn. Among the subjects may be found Groups and Figures life size: Historic subjects, Conversational pieces, Architectural and Street Views, in different European cities; Cattle pieces, Marine Views, Game, Fruit and Flower pieces, Landscapes &c., with a great variety of size, style, subject and finish—the whole forming, it is believed, one of the best collections ever offered in this City.

The gallery will be open daily to ladies and gentlemen, from 8 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M., until the time of sale. Ladies attending the sale will have seats provided for them.

AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS
ROSEWOOD PARLOR, DINING-ROOM,
LIBRARY AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,
costly bronzes, valuable landscapes and historical paintings, elegant marble vases, mosaic marble pedestals, marble statuary, rich silverware, piano-forte, elegant chandeliers, &c., contained in the
RESIDENCE No. 152 WEST 21st-ST.,
a few doors from 7th-av.
The whole to be positively sold without reserve
THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock.

The contents of the house consist in part of one solid rosewood parlor suite of seven pieces, covered in crimson and gold brocade; one suite of seven pieces, covered in rich boquet velvet, and one full suite in green silk velvet. All three suites were made to order, and are first-class. Large French mantel and pier mirrors, damask and lace curtains, rosewood etageres, centre and side tables, bronzes, statuary, paintings, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, elegant hair mattresses and bedding, extension-table, rich silverware, French china, cut glass, portable heater, rich carpets, with everything adapted to a fashionably furnished residence. Sale positive, without regard to weather, and no postponement.

JOHN LLOYD, Auctioneer.
FURS. FURS. FURS,
On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,
Dec. 18, 19 and 20.

Commencing at 10½ o'clock, each day, at No. 8 Astor House, Broadway, opposite the Park. Peremptory sale of elegant made-up Furs, &c., being the entire balance of the stock of a wholesale Furrier, to be sold without reserve, in consequence of retiring from business. The stock comprises, in part, superb real Russian Sable sets, elegant Hudson Bay Sable sets, rich dark real Mink sets, together with a general assortment of ladies', gent's, and children's furs in every variety. Also, a splendid lot of sleigh, lap and carriage robes, &c., &c. The stock will be arranged and on view MONDAY, Dec. 17, when purchasers are invited to call and examine.

JOSEPH SABIN,
AUCTIONEER OF LITERARY PROPERTY,
4th-st., one door East of Broadway.

THIS DAY, and following days, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 381 Broadway, the entire stock in trade of
DANIEL DANA, Bookseller.
Also, THIS DAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the auction-room in 4th-st., and daily, till all are sold, an immense collection of
SUPERIOR ENGLISH BOOKS,
in quantities to suit the trade and private buyers.
CATALOGUES of both the above sales now ready, and the Books on view.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
BOND-STREET PROPERTY.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants Exchange, under direction of Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Referee, the valuable three-story and attic brick house and lot No. 31 Bond-st., south side; lot 25 feet front, 25 feet 5½ inches rear, 124 feet on westerly side, and 119 feet 11 inches on easterly side. For further particulars apply to the Referee, No. 62 Wall-st., or Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE
IN PARTITION, FOR CASH.
BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1860, at 12 M., at the Merchants' Exchange: HOUSE AND LOT NO. 40 VANDEWATER-ST.—Lot 21 feet 1 inch front, 21.6 rear; 35.11 on one side, and 34.6 on the other side. JOHN A. WEEKS, Referee.
No. 58 Wall-st.

MARK WRAY, Auctioneer.
PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!! PIANOS!!!!
Receiver's Sale of
FIRST CLASS SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS.
At auction TUESDAY, 18th, at 11 o'clock, at the Corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, to close the estate of Cooper & Atherton. The stock is ready for examination. Each Piano warranted three years By order of Judge Leonard. JOHN McDONALD, Receiver.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
BOOTS AND SHOES.—Closing-out sale, at the store of A. D. GALE, No. 49 Dey st. About 750 cases Boots, Shoes and Rubbers. On TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 10 A. M., and must be sold preparatory to moving.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE BOOKS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock, in the gallery over the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.:

Valuable private library of books, comprising over 400 volumes of every department, some of which are very rare and valuable, including works on Theology, Medicine, History, Biography, Sciences, &c., &c. A complete edition of the London Punch, from the first number to January, 1860, complete, bound in half calf; also a large number of valuable English books, Court of England under the Stuarts, Don Quixotte, Buryndott's Memoirs, History of the Jesuits, 3 vols., Burn's Works, Memoirs of Sarah, Duchess of Malboray, Customs and Manners of Ancient Greece, Montrous and the Covenanters, History of the Royal Navy, Pepys' Life and Journal, Memoirs of R. S Edgeworth, Hudibras, Lives of Distinguished Irishmen, History of Ireland, Memoirs of O'Connell, together with other valuable works unmentioned in the catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18 and 19, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.: Superb sale of Japanese and other fancy goods, comprising cabinets, trays, punch bowls, cups, china vases various descriptions tea trays, &c., &c. Also an invoice of French clocks, bronzes china vases, ormolu and Parisian fancy articles, French china dinner, tea and desert sets, china clocks, fans and other costly goods.

Also an entire invoice of very rich terra cotta, just landing from the ship *Helvertin*, from Antwerp, containing flower bowls, pitchers, goblets, and other rare and beautiful goods.

Also a fresh invoice of recently imported Bohemian ware, colognes, plates, glassware, engraved wares, finger bowls, and other goods.

Also an invoice of wax flowers, fruits, &c., very beautiful under glass, with other rich and costly goods.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.
BROWNE & NICHOLS WILL CONTINUE the great and attractive sale on manufacturers' account of house and table furnishing and fancy goods, on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms and galleries of BROWNE & NICHOLS, No. 35 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, comprising a most select and desirable assortment of French porcelain dinner sets, toilet sets, rich table glassware, Parian statuary, bronzes, clocks, silver-plated ware, &c., and a variety of fancy articles suitable for holiday presents. These goods were consigned by the manufacturers to E. V. Haughwout & Co., for the Southern trade, but in consequence of the existing political and financial difficulties, they will be sold in this market.

## STEAMBOATS

HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL NAVIGATION COMPANY—Winter Arrangement—The communication between 3d-av., Harlem, and King's Bridge, on the Harlem River, will be regularly kept up, ice permitting, throughout the Winter. The Company's steamer EMILY will run as follows:
LEAVE HARLEM.
8:30, 9, 10:30 and 12 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:15 P. M.
LEAVE 215TH ST., NEAR KING'S BRIDGE.
8:20, 9:50 and 11:15 A. M., and 1, 3:15 and 5 P. M.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT, AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M., and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

THE NEW-HAVEN NIGHT LINE BY steamer TRAVELER will be discontinued after the 13th inst., until further notice. RICHARD PECK, Agent

CHANGE OF HOUR FOR KEYPORT.—Steamboat KEYPORT leaves foot Robinson-st. daily (Sundays excepted) at 2½ P. M., and Keyport at 8 A. M.

## DENTISTRY.

N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., DENTISTS, NO. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of Teeth on their improved atmospheric plate, with or without extracting the roots—on silver, $8; amber for rubber, $10; gold, $25; platina, $30; partial sets on gold, $2 per tooth; silver, $1. Teeth filled with gold, $1; quartz, bone, silver or tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

L. HUNSTER, GRADUATED SURGEON-DENTIST, No. 50 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

## SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and South Side Railroads for Lynchburg, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $6; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Children between the age of 1 and 12, half price.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage ........ $130
Second Cabin Passage ........ 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage ........ $110
Second Cabin Passage ........ 60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. E. M. Hockley.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 12.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 19.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 2.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE,
ON SATURDAY, JANUARY 5.
The United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, January 5, at noon.

This steamship, (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer ARAGO will sail February 2.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE
OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to and from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:
WM TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JNO. J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA.
Making, together with others, a ship every five days.
The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,
For all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circulars.
Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application—if by letter inclose postage stamp—to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 36 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 12 o'clock M.
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON
Taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.; SAVANNAH, GA.; AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Semi-weekly U. S. Mail Side-wheel Steamship Line. The steamship MARION, S. WHITING commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M. Rates of passage, with through tickets, as follows: To Savannah, Ga., $15; Charleston, S. C., $15; New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, $27 75; Memphis, Tenn., $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta, $21; Columbia, S. C., $17 50; Charlotte, N. C., $19. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent and entirely new steamship JNO. P. KING, R. ADAMS, commander, will succeed on SATURDAY, Dec. 22.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship AUGUSTA, Capt M. S. WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 N. R., foot of North Moore-st. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New-Orleans $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Eufaula, $24; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.

Agents, { SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New-York.
JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah.

SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.—THE NEW and elegant steamship MONTGOMERY, of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at 3 P. M.

The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed, by any on the Ocean.

Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st., and No. 335 Broadway.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM PACKET LINE—Carrying the mails—To sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month.

The mail steamship ZULU, Capt EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on THURSDAY, 20th December, from Pier No. 45 North River.
Passage, First Cabin ........ $60
Passage, Second Cabin ........ 50
Passage, Third Class ........ 35
For freight or passage apply to
WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad-st.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ASIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M.
The PERSIA will sail Jan. 2.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMSHIP KEDAR, TO SAIL FOR Liverpool, on THURSDAY next, 20th instant, has splendid accommodations for a few first-class passengers at $100 each. Apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

## RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest, and with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. On and after Monday, Nov. 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows: For Albany, 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. Express, and 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5:10 P. M., stopping at all stations. For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. For William's Bridge, 11:45 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) from 26th-st. depôt, stopping at all stations. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train. Albany 11 A. M., East Albany 11:15 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls 7 A. M., stopping at all stations above Tremont. White Plains 6.10, 7:30 and 10 A. M., and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 5.30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations. William's Bridge, 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

| FROM CHAMBERS-ST.: | FROM 31ST-ST.: |
|---|---|
| Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M. | 7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 5:30 P. M. |
| Troy and Albany, Mail at 3:15 P. M. | 3:40 P. M. |
| Troy and Albany, (with sleeping-car,) 9:45 P. M. | 10:10 P. M., (Sundays included.) |
| Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M. and 1 P. M. | 8 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. |
| Peekskill train, 4 P. M. | 4:25 P. M. |
| Sing Sing train, 10 A. M. and 4:30, 5:30 and 6:40 P. M. | 10:25 A. M., and 4:55, 5:55 and 7:10 P. M. |

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:45 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after September 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson st., at 2 P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M.; North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M. Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

## MATRIMONIAL.

TWO PREPOSSESSING YOUNG WIDOWS, from the country, both good housekeepers, desire to form the acquaintance of two reliable and honorable gentlemen, not under 30 years of age, with a view to matrimony. No objections to sailing to California. Please address, in sincerity, TERESA and CELESTINE, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
NOVELTY.
TO-NIGHT, (Monday.)
Will be produced, for the first time here,
MRS. INCHBALD'S COMEDY OF
TO MARRY
OR
NOT TO MARRY,
altered and compressed into 3 acts,
With new Scenery, new and appropriate Costumes of the Reign of William III. Splendid Furniture and appointments.
THE CAST.
Sir Oswin Mortland........Mr. Lester Wallack.
Lord Danberry........Mr. Blake.
Mr. Willowear........Mr. Walcot.
George........Mr. Parks.
Mrs. Lorimer (a widow, sister to Sir Oswin)...Mrs. Hoey.
Hester........Miss Mary Gannon.
Lady Susan Courtly........Miss Fanny Morant.
Martha........Miss Carman.
THE SCENERY AND EVENTS WILL COMPRISE
ACT I.—SCENE 1.—Ante-Room in Sir Oswin's House.
THE FUGITIVE.
SCENE 2.—Sir Oswin Mortland's Library.
THE WOMAN HATER.
ACT II.—SCENE 1.—Saloon and Garden at Lord Danberry's.
THE WIFE HUNTER.
SCENE 2.—The Library at Mortland Hall.
THE LESSON FROM PLATO.
ACT III.—Drawing-room and Conservatory at Sir Oswin's.
TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY.
THE DECISION.
To conclude with the laughable Farce, in one act, called a
RACE FOR A WIDOW,
In which Mr. Sloan, Mr. Norton, Mr. Floyd, Mr. Parks, Mr. Coburn, Mrs Sloan, Mrs. Reeves, Miss Tree, Miss Carman, will all appear.
NOTICE! NOTICE!! NOTICE!!!
CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors will open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.

WINTER GARDEN.
The management regrets to announce that the present is the
CLOSING WEEK
of the engagement of
MR EDWIN BOOTH.
THIS MONDAY, Dec. 17, being his
LAST NIGHT
BUT
FIVE.
He will, in obedience to a generally expressed wish, repeat for the last time his personation of
HAMLET.
On Tuesday he will appear, for the first time, as
OTHELLO.
And on Wednesday, for the first time, as
ROMEO,
On which occasion a young lady of great theatrical promise, the daughter of a celebrated physician of this City, will make her first appearance as
JULIET.
On Monday, Dec. 24,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
J. M. Nixon........Sole Lessee and Manager.
FOURTEENTH WEEK
of the engagement of the eminent American Tragedian,
EDWIN FORREST,
On which occasion he will appear for the first time these four years in the character of
RICHARD III.
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1860,
Will be presented Shakespeare's most popular historical Tragedy of
RICHARD III.;
or,
THE BATTLE OF BOSWORTH FIELD.
RICHARD, Duke of Gloster....Mr. EDWIN FORREST
Earl of Richmond........Mr. Conway
Duke of Buckingham........Mr. C. Fisher
Tressel........Mr. A. W. Fenno
Henry the Sixth........Mr. Canoll
Catesby........Mr. Harkins
Lord Stanley........Mr. Morris
Lord Mayor........Mr. Martin
Queen Elizabeth........Mad. Ponisi
Lady Anne........Mrs. F. B. Conway
Duchess of York........Mrs. Le Brun
Scenery by Mr. Hilyard and Mr. G. Meader.
On WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS Mr. FORREST will appear as RICHARD III.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers........SPALDING & ROGERS.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 17 and 18,
Grand Entree,
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
KATE ORMOND,
ROBINSON,
Dancing Horse Tammany.
Southern bred and highly-trained horse
HIRAM.
To conclude with
COMIC PANTOMIME.
Grand Matinee every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2½ P. M.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Doors open at 6¾. Performances commence at 7¼.
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1860.
The performance will commence with the Grand Legendary Equestrian Drama of
HERNE THE HUNTER.
Concluding with
THE MANIAC LOVER.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS,
NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
NINETEENTH SEASON, 1860-'61.
SECOND CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1860,
ORCHESTRAL PIECES.
Beethoven's Pastoral Symphony; Festklaenge, by LISZT; and Jubel Overture, by WEBER.
Solo Performers:
Mr. S. B. Mills ..."Piano." |F. Berguer ..."Violoncello."
Conductor........Mr. Carl Bergman.
Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No. 769 Broadway, and G. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway. All tickets sold at the door, on the evening of the concert, will be $1 50 each.
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.
By order. S. SPEIR, Secretary.

NOW OPEN.
THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, NO. 548 BROADWAY.
PAGE'S Great Picture of
"MOSES ON MOUNT HOREB."
Col. THORPE'S "NIAGARA AS IT IS."
ROSSITER'S three great paintings,
"MIRRIAM," "NOAH," and "JEREMIAH."
Open day and evening. Admission, 25 cents.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL.
The Ladies of the Elm-place Congregational Church (Rev. Wm. A. Bartlett, pastor), will hold a Fair and Festival at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Fulton-av., corner of Hoyt-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec 19th and 20th, 1860. Open from 12 M. to 10 P. M. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at GASTON'S, No. 334 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

GRAND CONCERT,
At the Forsyth-st. M. E. Church, (near Division-st.,) by the choir of the Church, assisted by Mr. George Simpson, Mr. G. W. Haselwood, Mr. Baldwin, Mrs. T. J. Cook, and other popular vocalists, TO-MORROW (Tuesday evening,) Dec. 18, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF
PICTURES OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL,
NOW OPEN, DAY AND EVENING,
AT GOUPIL'S,
No. 772 Broadway, corner 9th-st.
Admittance 25 cents.
E. SURVILLE, Director.

CINDERELLA,
Painted by J. VAN LERIUS, of the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Antwerp, is now on exhibition at SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway. Admission 25 cents. Open from 9 A. M. to sundown.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—ARrangements being completed with the Academy artists to perform "THE MESSIAH," CHRISTMAS NIGHT, (Tuesday, Dec. 25,) it is expected the Society members will promptly attend the two previous rehearsals, Monday evenings. Dodworth's, No. 806 Broadway.
W. KNISELY, 1st Vice-Pres.
W. H. DAYAS, Secretary.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York,
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York,
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

F. H. FREDERICKS, PROFESSOR OF DANCING.—Schools and private classes attended, in or out of the City. Address by letter UNIVERSITY, Washington-square.

## LECTURES.

GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN.—Sixth Lecture of the Members' Course THIS EVENING, Dec. 17, at Hope Chapel, by
BAYARD TAYLOR, Esq.
Subject—*Life in the Arctic Regions.*

MR. LORD'S LECTURES.
The third lecture of the course on Representative Women will be given in Clinton Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 8 o'clock
Subject—*Queen Elizabeth—Woman as a Sovereign.*
Tickets for the remaining three lectures, 50 cents. Single admission, 25 cents
The last lecture at the Rutgers Institute will be on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 1 o'clock, on *Madame de Stael.*

HUDSON'S SHAKESPEARE LECTURES.
Rev. H. N. HUDSON will deliver the second of his course of (six) Lectures, at the Hope Chapel, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18. Subject—*As You Like It*—a critical analysis of the plot and characters, with illustrative recitations. Tickets for the course, $1 50; two persons, $2 50; single tickets, 50 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

LECTURE BY REV. E. S. PORTER, D. D., of Williamsburgh, before the Young People's Christian Association of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church, corner of 4th-st. and Avenue C., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—*Ancient and Modern Heroism.* Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

## PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEW-YORK UNIVERSALIST'S MISSIONARY SOCIETY will hold a meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 7½ o'clock, in Rev. E. H. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. Drs. Sawyer, Ballou and Chapin. All interested in the welfare of this Society are invited to be present. By order of the Committee. G. W. BARNES, C. D. NEWMAN, F. BONNEAU, JR.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE CHARTER OAK LODGE, No. 249 F and A. M.—The members of the above Lodge are requested to attend a meeting at the East Broadway House on this MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, at 8 o'clock, to make arrangements for celebrating their ninth anniversary. By order
E. C. KING, Secretary.

## AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
TRIUMPHANT AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS!
GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT!!
Encouraged by the immense success of his past efforts, the Manager has expended large sums of money in preparing for the entertainment of his patrons,
A NEW SPECTACULAR FIVE-ACT DRAMA,
A NEW SPECTACULAR FIVE-ACT DRAMA,
A NEW SPECTACULAR FIVE-ACT DRAMA,
A NEW SPECTACULAR FIVE-ACT DRAMA,
A NEW SPECTACULAR FIVE-ACT DRAMA,
A NEW SPECTACULAR FIVE-ACT DRAMA,
With New and Brilliant Scenery, Elegant Costumes, and the most Wonderful Mechanical Effects, entitled
SEA OF ICE!
SEA OF ICE!
SEA OF ICE!
SEA OF ICE!
SEA OF ICE!
SEA OF ICE!
OR,
THE WILD FLOWER OF MEXICO.
THE WILD FLOWER OF MEXICO.
THE WILD FLOWER OF MEXICO.
THE WILD FLOWER OF MEXICO.
THE WILD FLOWER OF MEXICO.
THE WILD FLOWER OF MEXICO.
This gorgeous Drama has been in rehearsal the last two months, by one of the
MOST TALENTED COMPANIES
MOST TALENTED COMPANIES
MOST TALENTED COMPANIES
MOST TALENTED COMPANIES
in the country, and a large corps of artists of the highest standing have been engaged in PAINTING SCENERY, PREPARING COSTUMES, PROPERTIES, &c., and the Manager feels assured that he has the pleasure of offering his patrons
THE BEST DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
THE BEST DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
THE BEST DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
THE BEST DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
THE BEST DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT
in the City, notwithstanding his price of admission is just one-half that of his competitors.
CHARACTERS IN THE FIRST AND SECOND ACTS.
Raoul de Lascours (Captain of the Guard).Mr. J. Harrison
Carlos (the Adventurer)........Mr. J. E. Nagle
Barabas (a Sailor)........Mr. H. Adams
Jean Medoc (the Carpenter)........Bridgman
Pierre Pascome (the Armorer)........Ryley
Pasquin. } Hughes
Jose..... } Sailors on board the Urania { J. H. C. Clarke
Cartane. } Anderson
Castile........Chapman | Bugglad........Cunningham
Sailors, Mutineers, &c.
Louise de Lascours (wife of the Captain).Mrs. J. J. Prior
Marie (the Captain's child)........Addie Le Brun
A period of fifteen years is supposed to elapse between the second and third acts.
CHARACTERS IN THE THIRD, FOURTH AND FIFTH ACTS.
Marquis del Monte (a Mexican Nobleman).Mr. J. E. Nagle
Horace de Briorne (a French gentleman)..Mr. Jamieson
George de Laval (a Naval Commander)..Mr. De Forrest
Barabas........Mr. Hadaway
Secretary to the Spanish Ambassador......Mr. Haviland
Francois........Mr. Cooke
M. Girandin........Mr. Jacobs
Jermin........Mr. Teale
Officer of the Guard........Mr. Brown
Officer of Gensdarmes........Mr. Hughes
Gentlemen, Guests, Sailors, Gensdarmes, &c., &c.
Ogarita (the Wild Flower of Mexico)....Mrs. J. J. Prior
Countess de Therirge........Mrs. R. France
Diana de Lascours........Miss Agnes Clare
Ladies of the Court, Visitors &c., &c.
This superb Drama will be produced
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK,
At 3 and 7½ o'clock, and at each performance
MISS DORA DAWRON,
the wonderful and extraordinary DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER, whose voice is equally a DEEP and POWERFUL TENOR, and a SWEET and DELICATE SOPRANO, and her dress being ONE HALF AS A LADY, THE OTHER HALF AS A GENTLEMAN, will appear at each performance in a popular duet,
PERSONATING BOTH MALE AND FEMALE.
She is regarded as the most wonderful
MUSICAL PHENOMENON OF THE AGE.
To be seen at all hours every day and evening,
The TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
The most unique and singular human beings known. They have been patronized throughout Europe by all classes, including the
CROWNED HEADS AND NOBILITY.
THE LIVING WHAT IS IT? or MAN-MONKEY!
the like of which has never been known; interesting, playful as a kitten, pleasing and amusing.
TWO ALBINO GIRLS!
White as snow, and white hair, with their black mother.
THIRTY MONSTER SNAKES,
Just received, varying in length from 10 to 30 feet. They are exhibited on a platform by the
GREAT SNAKE-CHARMER,
In whose hands they are perfectly docile and harmless.
Also, LIVING SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, filled with LIVING FISH of all kinds, the most interesting exhibition in the world, WAX FIGURES, FORTUNE-TELLER, GRAND COSMORAMA, 850,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, only 25 cents. Children under 10 years, 15 cents. Parquette, 15 cents extra; children under 10, 10 cents.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
MONDAY EVENING,
AND
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
The
NEW SPECTACULAR BURLETTA,
The
SEVEN SISTERS,
with
MISS LAURA KEENE
and
ALL THE COMPANY IN THE CAST,
and the
LAST GREAT SCENE,
The
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY,
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.
Box-Book now open. Seats may be secured ten days in advance without extra charge.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; commence at 7¼.
Performances terminate at
TEN O'CLOCK.

GRAND CONCERT AND ADDRESS.
For the benefit of the FIVE POINTS UNION GOSPEL MISSION, of No. 42 Baxter-st., at COOPER INSTITUTE on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1860, commencing at 7 o'clock. Address by Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, D.D. Brooklyn, formerly a teacher in this institution. Concert by Sunday School vocalists, Miss MARTHA DAVIS and others, under the direction of Mr. HORACE WATERS. Tickets 25 cents. For sale by Waters, No. 333, Lockwood, No. 411, Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547, Randolph, No. 683, Crowen, No. 699 Broadway, and at the door.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
OR PALACE OF GLASS.
NO. 663 BROADWAY.
SAM COWELL
SAM COWELL
SAM COWELL
commences his engagement TO-NIGHT.
ADAH ISAACS MENKEN
ADAH ISAACS MENKEN
ADAH ISAACS MENKEN
commences her engagement TO-NIGHT.
J. H. OGDEN,
J. H. OGDEN,
J. H. OGDEN,
as usual, EVERY NIGHT.
MISS EMMA FROTHINGHAM
MISS EMMA FROTHINGHAM
MISS EMMA FROTHINGHAM
commences her engagement TO-NIGHT.

FREE EXHIBITION.
And for sale a private collection of
ORIGINAL OIL PAINTINGS,
from prominent artists of the
DUSSELDORF,
FRENCH, and
ITALIAN SCHOOLS,
on the first floor of the new building, No. 758 Broadway, near 8th-st. Galleries open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
P. S.—Amateurs will please call soon. I. M. FARINA.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ARTISTS' Fund Society will close on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 8 P. M., at the National Academy of Design, 10th-st. Among the works on view are fine specimens of Cole, Durand, Leslie, Irman, Huntington, Leutze, Kensett, Gifford, Casilear, Church, Cropsey, Peele, Lambdin, Hubbard and others. Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents. The pictures contributed by members of the Fund for its benefit, will be sold at auction, on SATURDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by Bangs, Merwin & Co.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE MARINERS' FAMILY INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY will hold a Fair for the benefit of Seamen's families, at Botanical Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, near Market-st., commencing TUESDAY, Dec. 18 at 6 o'clock P. M., and continuing every day and evening during the week. The Fair will be conducted on the most honorable principles, and a few shillings spent there for full value may relieve a great deal of suffering.

## STATIONERY.

FROM THIS DATE, UNTIL JAN. 1,
HENRY LEVY,
No. 49 Maiden-lane,
Has determined to sell
AT RETAIL,
HIS WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
RICH FANCY GOODS
AND STATIONERY ARTICLES.
The greatest variety in the Trade.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and by the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. Orders solicited for anything in our line, which we will supply with promptness, at low prices. Diaries and Daily Journals for 1861, every style of blank book, writing-paper and stationery at retail.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGE AND LIGHT WAGON MAKERS.
MINER & STEVENS
Have removed to their new building,
Nos. 72, 74 and 76 Walker-st., east of Broadway.

VALUABLE PONY FOR SALE.—IS EXCELlent either under saddle or in harness, or as a lady's saddle-horse; perfectly sound and gentle, and sold for want of use. Apply at stable No. 92 East 22d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND PONIES FOR sale, belonging to I. M. SINGER, Esq., who is about to travel in Europe. Call at carriage-house No. 68 West 9th-st., near 5th-av.

## FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also Mattresses and Paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SEATS OR SETTEES FOR SALE—30 OF various lengths, with backs, spring cushions, and new, well-adapted for seating 200 persons, in a handsome lecture-hall or church. Apply at 115 West 23d-st.

## WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
See the Orange-Blossom Wedding Envelope, new style cards, &c., No. 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

# THE GREAT AGITATION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

God whom they worshipped to give their utmost efforts to the accomplishment of the object then in view—the election of an Anti-Slavery Executive. Gentlemen, you will not, certainly, have failed to observe during the canvass that we have just passed through, the pulpit was almost silent upon the subject. The persons who spoke from the pulpit were so few in number that they have attained a most unenviable notoriety, and will probably be remembered for a century at least, for the distinctive position in which they placed themselves, whilst the pulpit generally was, as it should generally be upon such subjects—silent. Now that was a great improvement. *It showed that a disposition to reconsider the subject had entered the minds of good men at the North.* It showed that those who were excited by improper acts, by acts of violence, violent speeches, to a feeling of hostility to the South, had begun to consider their duty—had begun the study of the volume from which they had taken their doctrines, and had begun to learn that it was by no means so clear that a Southerner should be punished in this world, and be necessarily consigned to perdition in the next. I say the pulpit was silent. But the pulpit has improved upon its silence. I trust a million have already read, and millions more will read, throughout the North, the sermon of Rev. Mr. Van Dyke, [applause,] delivered on Sunday last, where, most wisely, certainly, from the attitude in which he stood, in all respects most justly and unexceptionably, ignoring all mere worldly philosophy, ignoring all denomination of men or parties, in Church, in State, in politics or elsewhere, and placing himself upon that which is the single guide to faith and doctrine in the judgment and fixed opinions of that great sect which he represents—the dominant sect (the Presbyterian) throughout all the North—the Holy Scriptures of Almighty God. He showed that the people of the South, if they but performed their duties in their stations as well as we at the North in ours, lived alike as truthfully, holy and conformable to the precepts of Almighty God, and of earthly morality as the best men at the North. [Applause.]

First, then, gentlemen, we have shown what? We have shown that the party which once made itself active to a dangerous end, (I grant from pure motives,) first it opposed, next it changed its tone on full consideration; and, I ask you, is there not hope that we shall live to learn throughout these Northern States that our duty is to correct our own personal vices, to reform our own minds and our own morals—to be ourselves good and kind Christians, loving and affectionate fellow-citizens, and if we needs must take cognizance of the faults and errors of other nations, and send the firebrand of incendiary documents where we can find no missionary daring enough to go; let us select the heathen in far distant lands, and not undertake to denounce as heathens and sinners our own estimable fellow-citizens. [Applause.] This, gentlemen, presents favorable symptoms. It shows that there is a *tendency in the Northern mind to correct itself, to reconsider its judgment*, and to act more kindly and more charitably towards the people of the South.

Well, gentlemen, there is a power at Washington that can save the people of the South, if they will but firmly unite and resolve to protect the South. I mean in the Senate of the United States, where the South has a strong voice, and where many from the North are ready to sustain and support her. And as to the more distant future, as it respects guarantees and final protection to the South, why let us, in God's name, if no other remedy can be had, sit down in a national convention and *add one section to our constitution.* I would not alter one word of it. [Applause.] I am against altering of constitutions, either of the Union or of the States, that were adopted in times that tried men's souls—at a time when the fathers of this republic under the guidance of Almighty Providence were laying the foundations of the first great free State that ever existed. [Applause.] I believe that Divine wisdom presided over those events and the judgments that were pronounced as to what were the fundamental laws at the close of that contest. I believe that every step wherein we have departed from the fundamental laws of that day was a mistake, and that if there be any errors existing at this time in our practice, political or otherwise, the only efficient cure for them is to go back to the platform upon which our father stood—[loud applause,]—and return to the glorious rules and principles written for posterity by those who founded the Republic. Therefore, gentlemen, I would not have a new Constitution, and obliterate that great instrument, sanctioned by the name of George Washington, President. [Applause.] I would not say to the present generation or to postery that we could improve it by altering one single word or provision of it. [Applause.] I would be willing to add—for we have commentators on the most sacred things—I would be willing to add a provision for the purpose of removing disputes by way of carrying out and more completely and exactly executing the things that are in it. Now, we are told by the highest authority, by that which we are all, I trust, willing to bow to—the Supreme Court of the United States—that the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States were *made by and for the free white Caucassian race inhabiting these United States.* [Applause.] And I would add a provision to the Constitution embracing—for the purpose of convincing those who otherwise will not see—*that principle, and that would guarantee complete protection to the people of the South.* [Applause.] I will not say precisely in what form that would be added. I will not say it, not because I have not duly and fully reflected on it and am not prepared to say it, but because it may as well be left for greater men than I to have the honor of putting it in form, and suggesting the way in which it should be adopted. Now, gentlemen, there is no inhumanity, there is no selfishness, there is nothing that men can find fault with in laying down the rule that America was made for a free white Caucassian race and its development. We but follow the judgment of Almighty God when we say, "America for the white Caucassian, Africa for the negro, who was born in it, who is adapted to its climate, and there, in a physical sense at least, can best flourish." [Applause.] Why, if we establish the principle that this is a free white Republic, and not the home for the free black man, and if the free black man has in his nature and constitution a capacity of being elevated to power, and of being civilized, Christianized, what a mighty empire of free, enlightened, independent, powerful men you will have in Africa within a century or two! And if they are fit for freedom, if they can enjoy and sustain self-government, that is the way in which benevolence, which turns away from the white man and aims at elevating the black man, can have its full gratification. And if the black men of the South shall one day attain their liberty, it will be when hundreds of millions of enlightened Christian, civilized black men, in the full enjoyment of the blessings that we now have, shall people the plains and hills of Africa—when that continent shall have its cities, its commerce, its armies and navies—*while the Southern States of this Union will be obliged to sustain an unequal conflict or deliver forth to the freedom of their native region the black slaves within their borders.* And thus, if indeed it be within the scheme of Almighty Providence, as these fanatics seem to think, to elevate this black race, that people will be elevated by their own instrumentality, and in a climate more congenial to their constitution, mental and physical. Gentlemen, I have already kept you too long. This, to be sure, is a great subject, and I always feel, when I speak upon it, that I must either say altogether too little or weary the patience of those who may be obliged through courtesy to listen. I have done. We have met to assure the South we are their friends. We have met to present to them, in the strongest form in our power, the assurance of our continued action in their favor, and to concert such measures as may lead to staying the progress of *justifiable discontent.* I insist upon calling it so. [Applause.] *To stay the affirmative, final action of that justifiable discontent until we have had an opportunity of changing the existing state of things, and relieving the South from the present position of affairs.* That is to say, a party who believes it a duty to suppress and crush out Slavery, being in possession of political power as it respects the central government, we may not be able to control that party in particular States, but within a very short period I sincerely believe we shall be able, and I trust we shall satisfy the South of that fact, to hurl that party from power, and by united action prevent its power of mischief in the interval. [Loud applause.]

Gen. Dix then restated the purpose of the meeting, which was, he said, to see whether some measure might not be devised to "arrest hasty and inconsiderate action in the South until we can consult together for a redress of their grievances." He moved, therefore, the appointment of a Committee to report an address and resolutions, and such other recommendations as might be thought suited to the present crisis.

The motion was carried, and the Chair appointed the following Committee:

John A. Dix, George E. Baldwin, Gerard Hallock, Edwin Croswell, Stephen P. Russel, James W. Beekman, Watts Sherman, John H. Brower, Elias S. Higgins, Algernon S. Jarvis, Royal Phelps, Thomas W. Ludlow, Wilson G. Hunt, Gustavus W. Smith, John M. Barbour, Thomas W. Clarke, James T. Soutter, Saml. J. Tilden, Benj. Nott, John L. O'Sullivan, John McKeon, Wm. H. Aspinwall, C. A. Davis, Stewart Brown.

Hon. John McKeon then addressed the meeting. He said he was satisfied previous to the election, from what he saw at Washington, that in the event of Lincoln's success, the Union was at an end. He was satisfied now that the Union had come to an end. Within the next thirty days, South Carolina would go out, and before the 4th of March all the Cotton States would go. But, said he, no force will be used towards the South. [Applause.] The first offensive blow will be the commencement of civil war. [Applause.] He recommended, on the part of the North, a repeal of the Personal Liberty bills, the recognition of equal rights in the common Territories, and the frank admission of the *principle of property in slaves;* and if that were not done, he depicted the disastrous consequences which would follow to the Northern States. I believe, he said, in conclusion, we are just opening a great scene, the end of which no man can tell. I therefore appeal to every man to forbear. I believe the mass of the Republican Party, which has the control of the destiny of the country, mean to do right if they can see the right. Upon them rests the responsibility. We have a minor part to perform. Our duty is to tell them what we really believe, and let them act as they deem best.

Hon. D. S. Dickinson followed. He spoke at length of his past connection with political life, and the position he had always maintained in regard to Slavery, and went on to say that it was the public sentiment which prevailed at the North, which compelled the South to seek safety in secession. What we must convince them of, said he, is that we will not only repeal our obnoxious laws upon paper, but *we will repeal the public sentiment, that is more pernicious than all the obnoxious laws of New-England and all the Free States together.* [Applause.] It is a sentiment that has been infused by political demagogues who have gone through the land executing a commission of evil. If Satan himself had been permitted to come upon earth to scourge mankind, he could not more successfully have accomplished his mission than by going through the country and preaching demagoguism and sectionalism on the subject of Slavery—[applause]—and whether he did it as a political demagogue or a ministerial one I care very little. [Applause.] I call none such ministers of the Gospel. Our Southern brothers will reason with us as we reason with them. No amount of finished and eloquent addresses will serve us in this emergency—no finely turned period in speech—no resolutions, however patriotic and well pointed and considered, will answer the occasion. *No commission of individuals, however elevated, patriotic, and pure of record, will be of the least avail, unless the Southern people are satisfied that they represent the public sentiment.* When the conscientious belief of the South can rest on the sincerity of our resolutions, addresses, and speeches as representing the public mind of the North, and not until then, will come concord and unity. I have little faith in anything except that which goes towards creating a pure, patriotic elevated public sentiment. I have little faith in a meeting in this great commercial City, or in anything that it can do further than as an evidence of a public sentiment. The South are sure of the fidelity of the City of New-York. [Applause.] It has been true at all times; it has never swerved with its great and mighty patriotic majority. But the South have seen that the vote of the country is overwhelming, and renders the City of New-York powerless. So far as it is an evidence of the public sentiment of the State and City it will have its influence. But we must go further, and must repeal the obnoxious laws on our statute book; and the repeal must carry evidence that it is not for any mere temporary purpose—that it is not because our pecuniary interests have been touched, but it must be in evidence that it is a returning public sense, and that those who would not see have been made to feel, and that returning sense and reason are real and permanent. The Free States must be brought up to the consideration of a great public duty. The South have not offended us. We cannot say they have ever laid finger upon us. They have not invaded our domain. They have not interfered with any interests belonging to us as sovereign States. But they read in our newspapers that their slaves have been run off by an underground railroad, and they see it set down in derision that one more Southern individual has been robbed of his property—one more slave, instead of having been returned according to the compact of the Constitution, has been run off into the provinces of Canada. They have determined to bear these things no longer; and it *becomes Northern people to determine whether they will permit this state of things to go on, or whether they will make one last grand effort to see whether this sentiment can be corrected.* You cannot send forth a stream by any natural process that will rise higher than a fountain. The South know it. They have no faith in addresses and resolutions that have not their sources in the feelings of the masses of the people. It is useless to say there is no serious trouble. I believe that South Carolina will secede, so far as the movement of her Convention can do it, on the 17th or 18th of this month, and events must transpire shortly after which will bring all Cotton States in association with her, and eventually every State which is a Slave State, and intends to continue such, will go along together. This is as certain as the laws of gravity, and he is a blind man and mad man who cannot see it. All that we can now do is to get time to convince the Southern people that there is a returning sentiment of truth and justice in the Northern States; that the honest masses have been mislead and misunderstood this irritating question, as I believe they have, and upon proper consideration will go back to their duty as members of this Confederacy, and will welcome back our Southern brethren to the great family of political, social and moral equals. [Applause.] *Our Constitutional and Federal laws, I repeat, are well enough.* Our obnoxious State laws should be repealed, and in their place a public sentiment should be set up and borne aloft, as the great lawgiver of olden times set up the brazen serpent, that every one who had been bitten by Abolitionism will look on it and be healed. [Great applause.] I will close as I begun. I did not intend to take part in this meeting. I have no particular views but what I have often repeated, and my hope is that by this respectable meeting a public sentiment may be drawn out. If it be as just, conservative and beneficial as we believe it to be, we may then properly represent it to our Southern brethren, and no longer be misunderstood. Look the danger fully and square in the face. We must not put too much trust in meetings, in Congress or in legislation; but if we would remain a united people we must say that however wrong we may have been, however much error we may have committed, *we have reconsidered our conduct, and are satisfied that we must treat the Southern States as we treated them on the inauguration of the Government—as political equals.* When we have done that we shall have done our whole duty, and perhaps this glorious Government may still go forward to the fruition that awaits it. [Loud applause.]

Hiram Ketchum, Esq., expressed his general concurrence with the Chairman, and said that what they desired was, that the South should stand by them until they could right the wrongs that had been committed.

Gen. Dix then reported the following

### ADDRESS.

Fellow-Citizens and Brethren of the South: It has become our painful duty to address ourselves to you under the most alarming circumstances in which we have been placed since the formation of the Government. In the fullness of our prosperity, our strength and our credit, the Union, to which we owe it all, is in imminent danger of becoming a prey to internal dissension, sacrificing the great interests of the country, and forfeiting the high position it holds among the nations of the earth. To avert a calamity so disgraceful to us as a free people, so disastrous to the common welfare, and so disheartening to the friends of Representative Government in both hemispheres, we appeal to you by the sacred memory of that fraternal friendship which bound our forefathers together through the perils of the Revolution, which has united us all through succeeding years of alternate good and ill, and which has conducted us, under the protection of the Sovereign Ruler of the Universe, to wealth and power, by a progress unexampled in the history of the past—by all the endearing recollections with which this association is hallowed, we conjure you to pause before the current of disunion shall acquire a force which may prove irresistible, that we may consult together, with the calmness due to the magnitude of the crisis, for the removal of the causes which have produced it. We make this appeal to you in entire confidence that it will not be repulsed. We have stood by you in the political contest through which we have just passed. We have asserted your rights as earnestly as though they had been our own. You cannot refuse, therefore, to listen to us and to weigh with becoming deliberation the reasons we have for believing that the wrongs, which have led to the existing alienation between the two great sections of the country, may with your coöperation be speedily redressed. We do not intend to go back to the origin of these wrongs. We will not review the dark history of the aggression and insult visited upon you by Abolitionists and their abettors during the last thirty-five years. Our detestation of these acts of hostility is not inferior to your own. We take things as they exist, to deal with them as an evil not to be eradicated by violence, but to be remedied by a treatment which shall at the same time be considerate and firm. We call on you as friends to delay action until we can induce those through whose agency the evil has been brought upon us to listen to the voices of reason and duty, and to place your relations and ours to the common privileges and benefits of the Union on a footing of perfect equality; or, failing in this, until we can bring the majority of our fellow-citizens in the North to coöperate with us, as we do not doubt they will, in the proper measures of redress. We do not despair of securing from those to whose hands the reins of Government are about to be intrusted, a recognition of your rights in regard to the surrender of fugitive slaves and equality in the Territories. We know that great changes of opinion have already taken place among their most intelligent and influential men—that a reaction has commenced, which is not likely to be stayed—that errors and prejudices which in the heat of the canvass were inaccessible to reason and persuasion, have been, on cool reflection, renounced; nay more, that many, whose opinions have undergone no change, are willing, in a praiseworthy spirit of patriotism, to make on questions which are not fundamental in our system of Government, but merely accessory to our social condition, the concession necessary to preserve the Union in its integrity, and to save us from the fatal alternative of dismemberment into two or more empires, jealous of each other, and embittered by the remembrance of differences, which we had not the justice or the magnanimity to compose.

Let us enumerate briefly the grounds on which we repose our trust in a speedy accommodation of the existing disagreement between the North and the South.

1. The late election, although it was adverse to us throughout the North, we have in the detail added materially to our strength in Congress, where the power to redress wrong and prevent abuse is most needed. In this State, against five Democratic and Union members of the present Congress, eleven members have been elected for the next; and in the other Northern States five members more have been gained, making a change of twenty-two votes in the House of Representatives, giving a decided majority in that body to the friends of the Union and the equal rights of the South, rendering all hostile legislation impossible, and affording assurance that existing wrong will be redressed.

In regard to the general result of the election we do not hesitate to say that the conservative men have been defeated by their own divisions rather than by the votes of their opponents, and that it is not a true criterion of the relative strength of parties. The slavery question was but an element in the contest; it would have proved utterly inadequate to the result had not the Democratic party been disorganized by its own dissensions. Even in the City of New York, with an overwhelming majority, one of the surest conservative Congress Districts was lost by running two candidates against a single Republican.

In the Congress Districts, carried by the Anti-Republicans, the canvass was placed distinctly on the ground of sustaining the equal rights of the States in the Territories. In the month of May last, an Address was published in the City of New-York, reviewing the controversy between the two great sections of the country, in regard to the Territorial question, and assuming as a basis of settlement, the following grounds:

1. A citizen of any State of the Union may emigrate to the Territories with his property, whether it consists of slaves or any other subject of personal ownership.

2. So long as the Territorial condition exists, the relation of master and slave is not to be disturbed by Federal or local legislation.

3. Whenever a Territory shall be entitled to admission into the Union as a State, the inhabitants may, in framing their Constitution, decide for themselves whether it shall authorize or exclude Slavery.

We stand on these grounds now. We believe the controversy can be adjusted on no other. Many who sustained in the late canvass a candidate who did not assent to them, disagreed with him in opinion. We speak particularly of the City of New-York; and we say with confidence that we believe the great conservative party of the North may be rallied successfully on the foregoing propositions as a basis of adjustment. In carrying them out we shall reëstablish the practice of the Government from its organization to the year 1820, running through the successive Administrations of Washington, the elder Adams, Jefferson and Madison. The territory northwest of the Ohio river, in which Slavery was prohibited by an ordinance adopted under the articles of confederation, was an exceptional case. In the other Territories emigrants from the States were freely admitted with slaves when composing a part of their families. The adoption of the Missouri Compromise under the Administration of Mr. Monroe was the first departure from the practice of the Government under the Constitution. We must go back to the policy of the founders of the Republic if we hope to preserve the Union. We believe this great object can be accomplished, and that harmony may be restored to the country if time for action be given to those who have its [illegible] in their hands.

2. The Republican Party. It cannot possibly remain unbroken during the term of the incoming Administration. The two chief elements—the political and religious—can never harmonize in practice. The process of separation has already commenced. While those who ostensibly represent the religious element are as fierce as ever in their denunciations, leading politicians, no doubt in view of the responsibility to devolve on the President elect in carrying on the Government, have renounced ultra opinions, and proclaimed the duty of enforcing an efficient Fugitive Slave law. In Boston the Union party triumphed by a majority of several thousand votes in the late municipal election, and the Abolitionists have been expelled by the people from the public halls, in which they attempted to hold their disorganizing assemblies. In other cities of New-England the same reaction has taken place. The theorists and politicians can never hold together when measures of Government are to be agreed on; and it is not believed that the Republican Party can sustain itself for a single year on the basis of the principles on which it was organized.

It is a mistake to imagine that the whole Republican Party, or even the great bulk of it, is really at heart animated by any spirit hostile to the rights or menacing to the interests of the South. Anti-Slaveryism has constituted but one of the various political elements combined in that "Republicanism" which has elected Mr. Lincoln. We pledge ourselves to you, that whenever a fair opportunity shall be presented of a distinct and simple vote of the North upon the full recognition of all your constitutional rights, a very large majority in nearly every Northern State will be found true to the Constitution and true to the fraternal relations established by it between you and us.

3. The Fugitive Slave law. Eight or nine States have passed laws calculated, if not designed, to embarrass the surrender of fugitive slaves; wrong as these enactments are in principle and in purpose, they have been practically nugatory. We believe no fugitive from service or labor has been discharged under any one of them. They are, nevertheless, utterly indefensible as the index of unfriendly feeling; they have wrought, in practice, the further injury of furnishing an example of infidelity to constitutional obligations—an injury to us as well as to you; and no one doubts that they will, when brought before the judicial tribunals of the country, be pronounced violations or evasions of a duty enjoined by the Constitution, and therefore void.

A movement has already been made in Vermont—the most hopeless of the Republican States, to repeal her Personal Liberty bill, and the question, as we understand, is yet undecided in the hands of a Committee. Massachusetts, it is believed, will repeal hers at the approaching session of her Legislature. Nor is it doubted that Mr. Lincoln, who has publicly declared that the Fugitive Slave law must be faithfully executed, will exert his influence to procure the abrogation of all conflicting enactments by the States. That it is the duty of the States to repeal them, without waiting for the Courts to pronounce them invalid, no man, who justly appreciates the existing danger, will deny.

3. The conservative men of the North. Since the adoption of the compromise measures of 1850, we have firmly maintained your rights under them. Previous differences of opinion were cheerfully renounced. The contest with the ultraism of the Republican Party, active and strong as it is, has not been unaccompanied by personal sacrifices on our part. They have been encountered unhesitatingly, and without regard to political consequences to ourselves. We felt that we had a stake in the issue not less important than you. Believing the Union essential to the prosperity and the honor of the country; holding that its dissolution would not only overwhelm us with calamity and disgrace, but that it wold give a fatal shock to the cause of free government throughout the world, we have sought by all practicable means to maintain it by carrying out with scrupulous fidelity the compromises of the Constitution. Though beaten at the late election, it is our sincere belief that we are stronger on this question now than we have been at any previous time. We believe we are nearer a solution satisfactory to you than we have been. We believe it is certain to be accomplished, unless it is defeated by precipitate action on your part.

These are a few of the grounds on which we rely for an adjustment of existing differences. There are others which we deem it needless at this juncture to press on you. But we should leave the view we take of the question unfinished, if we were not to add, that any violation of your constitutional rights by the incoming Administration, if it were attempted, would meet with as prompt and as determined a resistance here as it would from yourselves. We desire it to be distinctly understood that we speak with full knowledge of the import of our words; and that we pledge ourselves to such a resistance by all the means which may be necessary to make it effective. But we are satisfied no such danger is to be feared. It cannot, in the nature of things, be an ultra Administration. No party in power, under our system of Government, can fail to be conservative, no matter on what declarations the canvass may have been conducted by its leading supporters. There is an under current of moderation in the flow of popular opinion, which will inevitably withhold those to whom the great interests of the country are only temporarily confided, from running rashly into extremes.

Let us, then, fellow-citizens and brethren, again appeal to you to abstain from any movement which shall have for its object a dissolution of the political bonds, which have so long, and so happily for us all, united us to each other. They have given us honor, wealth and power. If occasional differences have disturbed the general harmony, they have been speedily adjusted with fresh accessions of benefit to the common welfare. No nation has had so uninterrupted a career of prosperity. To what are we to attribute it but to the well-adjusted organization of our political system to its several parts? We do not call on you to aid us in upholding it on these considerations alone. There are others of a more personal nature—not addressing themselves to you as communities of men merely, but as individuals like ourselves, bound to us by ties of reciprocal obligations, which we call on you in all candor to respect. We should not make this appeal to you on an occasion of less magnitude. But when the very foundations of society are in danger of being broken up, involving the peace of families, the interests of communities, and the lasting welfare and reputation of the whole Confederacy of States, no feeling of delicacy should dissuade us from speaking freely and without concealment. We call on you, then, as brethren and friends, to stand by us as we have stood by you.

During the angry contentions of the last nine years, we have been the open and unshrinking vindicators of your rights. It is in fighting with you the battle for the Constitution, that we have, by an unfortunate combination of causes, been overthrown—not finally and hopelessly (far from it)—but temporarily only, and with a remaining strength, which needs only to be concentrated to give us the victory in future conflicts. Is it magnanimous—nay, is it just—to abandon us when we are as eager as ever to renew the contest, on grounds essentially your own, and leave us to carry it on in utter hopelessness for want of your coöperation and aid. We cannot doubt the response you will give to this appeal. You cannot fail to see that by hastily separating yourselves from us, you will deprive us of the coöperation needed to contend successfully against the ultraism which surrounds us, and may leave us without power in a political organization embued by the very act of separation, with a more rancorous spirit of hostility to you. We conjure you, then, to unite with us to prevent the question of disunion from being precipitated by rash counsels and in a manner altogether unworthy of our rank among the great nations of the earth, and of the destinies, which await us if we are only true to ourselves.

If the event shall prove that we have overrated our own ability to procure a redress of existing wrongs, or the disposition of others to concede what is due to you, as members of a Confederacy which can only be preserved by equal justice to all; let us, when all the efforts of patriotism shall have proved unavailing, when the painful truth shall have forced itself on the conviction that our common brotherhood can be no longer maintained in the mutual confidence, in which its whole value consists—in a word, when reconciliation shall become hopeless, and it shall be manifest (which may God forbid!) that our future paths must lie wide apart; let us do all that becomes reasonable men, to break the force of so great a calamity, by parting in peace. Let us remember that we have public obligations at home and abroad, which for our good name must not be dishonored—that we have great interests within and without—on the ocean, in our cities and towns, in our widely extended internal improvements, in our fields and at our firesides—which must not be inconsiderately and wantonly sacrificed. If, undervaluing the great boon of our prosperity, we can no longer consent to enjoy it in common, let us divide what we possess on the one hand, and what we owe on the other, and save the Republic—the noblest the world has seen—from the horrors of civil war and the degradation of financial discredit.

If, on the other hand, (which may God grant!) you shall not turn a deaf ear to this appeal—if it shall be seen in the sequel that we have correctly appreciated the influences which are at work to bring about a reconciliation of existing differences, and a redress of existing wrongs; if mutual confidence shall be restored, and the current of our prosperity shall resume its course, to flow on, as it must, with no future dissensions to disturb it, and in perpetually increasing volume and force; it will be the most cheering consolation of our lives that in attributing to so happy an issue of the prevailing gloom, we have neither misjudged your patriotism, nor the willingness of our common countrymen to do you justice.

Gen. Dix also reported the following

### RESOLUTIONS:

*Whereas,* The Constitution of the United States was designed to secure equal rights and privileges to the people of all the States which were either parties to its formation or which have subsequently thereto become members of the Union; and

*Whereas,* The said instrument contained certain stipulations in regard to the surrender of fugitive slaves, under the designation of "persons held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another," which stipulations were designed to be complied with by the act of Congress making provision for such surrender; and

*Whereas,* The agitated state of the country, arising out of differences of opinion in regard to these provisions, demands that we should declare explicitly our sense of the obligations arising under them; therefore

*Resolved,* That the delivery of fugitive slaves to their masters is an obligation enjoined by the Constitution, in which all good citizens are bound to acquiesce; and that all laws passed by the States with a view to embarrass and obstruct the execution of the act of Congress making provision therefor, *are an infraction of that instrument, and should be promptly repealed.*

*Resolved,* That the Territories of the United States are the common property of the people thereof; that they are, of right, and ought to be, open to the free immigration of citizens of all the States, with their families, and *with whatever is the subject of personal ownership under the laws of the States from which they emigrated;* that the relation of master and slave cannot, during the Territorial condition, be rightfully disturbed by Federal or local legislation; and that the people of any such Territory can only dispose of the question of Slavery in connection with their own political organization, when they form a Constitution with a view to their admission into the Union as a State.

*Resolved,* That we pledge ourselves to uphold these principles by all the means in our power; to seek by all practicable efforts a redress of the wrongs of which the Southern States justly complain, and to maintain their equality under the Constitution, in the full enjoyment of all the rights and privileges it confers.

*Resolved,* That while we deplore the existing excitement in the Southern States, *we do not hesitate to say that there is just ground for it.* But we earnestly entreat our Southern brethren to abstain from hasty and inconsiderate action, that time may be afforded for bringing about a reconciliation of existing differences, and that the Union of the States—the source of our prosperity and power—may be preserved and perpetuated by a restoration of public harmony and mutual confidence.

*Resolved,* That Hon. Millard Fillmore, Hon. Greene C. Bronson and Richard Lathers, Esq., be appointed a Committee to proceed to the South, with a view to make such explanation to our Southern brethren, in regard to the subjects embraced in the address and resolutions, as they may deem necessary, and to give such *further assurances as may be needed* to manifest our determination to maintain their rights.

*Resolved,* That in case either of the gentlemen named in the foregoing resolution be unable to perform the services for which he is appointed, the Committee on the Address and Resolutions be authorized to fill the vacancy.

The following amendment was offered to the second resolution by Hiram Ketchum, but was rejected:

And that the question of the rights of the people in the Territories of the United States is and ought to be left to the judgment of the Supreme Court, in whose decision, as the law of the land, all good citizens are bound to acquiesce.

The following amendment was also proposed by Mr. Comstock, but was rejected:

That inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in regard to the sufficient guarantee of those rights by the extension of the provisions of the Constitution, all doubt in regard thereto ought to be authoritatively and forever set at rest by an explanatory amendment to the Constitution.

On motion, it was

*Resolved,* That the address and resolutions, in addition to being published in the daily newspapers, be printed in pamphlet form.

Also, that a manuscript copy thereof be prepared and presented to the authorities of South Carolina, with the signatures attached.

Mr. E. Cooper moved that the resolution to call a public meeting at an early day be referred to the Committee on Address and Resolutions, with power to take such action in relation thereto and to any other matters pertinent to the proceedings of this meeting as they may deem expedient.

The resolution was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

## FORTIFICATIONS IN CHARLESTON HARBOR.

### Description of Fort Moultrie—Strength of the Garrison—Preparations for Defence—Fort Sumter and Castle Pinckney.

*From the Charleston Mercury.*

The silent energy with which work is now being pushed forward upon the fortifications erected for the protection of the harbor of Charleston, is something at once new and extraordinary. To keep the readers of the *Mercury* fully posted in regard to events transpiring around them, we present below an interesting account of these active operations of the Federal authorities. It is proper, however, that the people of Charleston should know that the Executive of the State is fully cognizant of all that is going on in relation to these forts, and that their honor and defence is safe in his keeping. Until late in the past Summer, the defences of Fort Moultrie have remained in an unfinished condition; the sand of the beach, piled up by the wind against the south walls, had rendered them easily accessible almost by a single leap, and the empty guns were suffered to gaze out in harmless majesty upon the noble bay. A fortnight has worked a marvelous change.

### FORT MOULTRIE

is an inclosed water battery, having a front on the south, or water side, of about 300 feet, and a depth of about 240 feet. It is built with salient and reëntering angles on all sides, and is admirably adapted for defence, either from the attack of a storming party or by regular approaches. The outer and inner walls are of brick, capped with stone, and filled in with earth, making a solid wall 15 or 16 feet in thickness. The work now in progress consists in cleaning the sand from the walls of the fort; ditching it around the entire circumference, and erecting a glacis; closing up the postern gates in the east and west walls, and, instead, cutting sally-ports, which lead into strong out-works on the southeast and southwest angles, in which 12-pounder howitzer guns will be placed, enabling the garrison to sweep the ditch on three sides with grape and canister. The northwest angle of the fort has also been strengthened by a bastionette, to sustain the weight of a heavy gun which will command the main street of the island. The main entrance has also been better secured, and a trap-door, two feet square, cut in the door for ingress and egress. At this time, the height of the wall, from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the parapet, is 20 feet. The ditch is from 12 to 15 feet wide at the base, and 15 feet deep. The nature of the soil would not seem to admit of this depth being increased, quick-sand having been reached in many places. The work on the south side is nearly finished. The counterscarp is substantially built of plank, and spread with turf. The glacis is also finished. It is composed of sand, and covered with layers of loam and turf, all of which is kept firmly in place by the addition of sections of plank nailed to uprights sunk in the sand, and crossing each other at right angles—making squares of about 10 feet each. The purpose of the glacis, which is an inclined plane, is to expose an attacking party to the fire of the guns—which are so placed as to sweep it from the crest of the counterscarp to the edge of the beach. On the north side, all the wooden gun cases have been placed close together on the ramparts, apparently for the purpose of securing it against an escalade, but possibly as a screen for a battery of heavy guns. A good many men are engaged in clearing the ramparts of turf and earth, for the purpose of putting down a very ugly-looking arrangement, which consists of strips of plank 4 inches wide, 1½ inches thick, and 6 or 8 feet long, sharpened at the point, and nailed down, so as to project about 3 feet horizontally from the top of the walls.

A noticeable fact in the bastionettes to which we have above alluded is the haste in which one of them has been built. The one completed is formed of solid masonry. In constructing the other, however, a framework of plank has been substituted. Against the inside of this wooden outwork loose bricks have been placed. Both bastionettes are armed with a small carronade, and a howitzer pointed laterally so as to command the whole intervening moat by a cross-fire.

In the hurried execution of these extensive improvements, a large force—about 170 men—are constantly engaged. Additions are daily made to this number, and the work of putting the post in the best possible condition for defence, is carried on with almost incredible vigor.

### THE GARRISON.

A few days ago Col. Gardner, who, for years, had held the post of Commandant, and whose courtesy and bearing had won the friendship of all who knew him, was relieved in the command by Maj. Robert Anderson, of Kentucky. Maj. Anderson received his first commission as Brevet 2d Lieut. 2d Artillery, July 1, 1825; was acting Inspector-General in the Black Hawk war, and received the rank of Brevet-Captain August, 1838, for his successful conduct in the Florida war. On Sept. 8, 1847, he was made Brevet-Major for his gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Molino del Rey.

The other officers are: Capt. Abner Doubleday, Capt. T. Seymour, Lieut. T. Talbot, Lieut. J. C. Davis, Lieut. N. J. Hall—all of the First Regiment Artillery.

Capt. J. G. Foster and Lieut. G. W. Snyder, of the Engineer corps.

Assistant Surgeon S. W. Crawford, of the Medical Staff.

The force, under these gentlemen, consist of two Companies of Artillery. The companies, however, are not full, the two comprising, as we are informed, only about seventy men, including the Band. A short time ago, two additional companies were expected, but they have not come; and it is now positively stated that there will be, for the present at least, no reinforcement of the garrison.

### VIGILANCE IN THE FORT.

While the working men are doing wonders on the outside, the soldiers within are by no means idle. Field pieces have been placed in position upon the green within the fort, and none of the expedients of military engineering have been neglected to make the position as strong as possible. It is said that the greatest vigilance is observed in every regulation at this time, and that the guns are regularly shotted every night. It is very certain that ingress is no longer an easy matter for an outsider, and the visitor who hopes to get in, must make up his mind to approach with all the caution, ceremony and circumlocution with which the allies are advancing upon the Capital of the Celestial Empire.

### FORT SUMTER,

a work of solid masonry, octagonal in form, pierced on the north, east and west sides with a double row of port-holes for the heaviest guns, and on the south or land side, in addition to openings for guns, loop-holed for musketry, stands in the middle of the harbor, on the edge of the ship-channel, and is said to be bomb proof. It is at present without any regular garrison. There is a large force of workmen—some one hundred and fifty in all—busily employed in mounting the guns and otherwise putting this great strategic point in order. The armament of Fort Sumter consists of 140 guns, many of them being the formidable ten-inch "Columbiads," which throw either shot or shell, and which have a fearful range. Only a few of these are yet in position, and the work of mounting pieces of this calibre in the casements is necessarily a slow one. There is also a large amount of artillery stores, consisting of about 40,000 lbs. of powder, and a proportionate amount of shot and shell. The workmen engaged here sleep in the Fort every night, owing to the want of any regular communication with the city. The wharf or landing is on the south side, and is of course exposed to a cross fire from all the openings on that side.

### CASTLE PINCKNEY

is located on the southern extremity of a narrow slip of marsh land, which extends in a northerly direction to Hog Island Channel. To the harbor side the so-called castle presents a circular front. It has never been considered of much consequence as a fortress, although its proximity to the city would give it importance, if properly armed and garrisoned. From hasty observation, we find that there are about fifteen guns mounted on the parapet; the majority of them are eighteen and twenty-four pounders. Some "Columbiads" are, however, within the walls. There are also supplies of powder, shot and shell. At present there is no garrison at the post; the only residents are one or two watchmen, who have charge of the harbor light. Some thirty or forty day laborers are employed repairing the cisterns and putting the place generally in order.

This concludes our sketch of the present aspect of affairs at the three forts, which were meant to be, and which should always remain, at once the pride and the safeguard of our city.

## An Attack on Fort Moultrie Expected.

### THE CHARLESTONIANS ERECTING BATTERIES—FEELING OF THE GARRISON.

The following letter is from the wife of an officer stationed at Fort Moultrie:

Fort Moultrie, Dec. 11, 1860.

Dear ——: I feel too indignant. I can hardly stand the way in which this weak little garrison is treated by the heads of the Government. Troops and proper accommodation are positively refused, and yet the commander has orders to hold and defend the fort. Was ever *such a sacrifice* (an intentional one) known? The Secretary has sent several officers, at different times, to inspect here, as if that helped. It is a mere sham, to make believe he will do something. In the meantime a crisis is very near. I am to go to Charleston the first of the week. I will not go further if I can help it.

Within a few days we hear—and from so many sources that we cannot doubt it—that the Charlestonians are erecting two batteries, one just opposite us, at a little village, Mount Pleasant, and another on the end of this island; and they dare the commander to interfere while they are getting ready *to fight sixty men.* In this weak little fort I suppose President Buchanan and Secretary Floyd intend the Southern Confederation to be cemented with the blood of this brave little garrison.

These names shall be handed down to the end of time.

When the last man is shot down, I presume they will think of sending troops. The soldiers here deserve great credit—though they know what an unequal number is coming to massacre them, yet they are in good spirits, and will fight desperately. Our commander says he never saw such a brave little band. I feel desperate myself. Our only hope is in God. My love to father and all.

Your affectionate SISTER.

### More Returned Passengers.

The steamship *Marion*, which arrived on Saturday from Charleston, brought home 11 steerage passengers, sent on by the authorities.

## BROOKLYN NEWS.

Mortality.—There were 115 deaths in this city last week, classified as follows: Men, 12; women, 20; boys, 45; girls, 38; adults, 32; children, 83; males, 57; females, 58; colored persons, 2. There were 20 deaths by fevers, 17 of which were scarlet; 17 by consumption; 9 each by marasmus and inflammation of the lungs. Seventy of those who died were under 5 years of age. The deaths occured in the several Wards, as follows: First, 2; Second, 13; Third, 5; Fourth, 2; Fifth, 5; Sixth, 11; Seventh, 7; Eighth, 5; Ninth, 8; Tenth, 5; Eleventh, 16; Twelfth, 7; Thirteenth, 5; Fourteenth, 8; Fifteenth, 1; Sixteenth, 10; Seventeenth, 5; Eighteenth and Nineteenth, none. Ninety-nine of those who died were natives of the United States.

Lee-avenue Church.—The new Lee-avenue Reformed Dutch Church, recently rebuilt, was formally dedicated yesterday. Rev. Dr. Bethune preached in the morning and performed the dedicatory service. Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye preached in the afternoon, and the pastor, Rev. John McHolmes, preached in the evening. The new church has been described in these columns.

Verdict against the Union Ferry Company.—In the City Court, on Saturday, the jury in the case of Coneling *vs.* The Union Ferry Company, awarded the plaintiff $1,250 damages. Plaintiff sued the Company for the value of two horses and a hack, lost from on board one of the boats belonging to the Ferry Company.

Serious Accident.—Richard Hickey, while at work, on Saturday, in the hydraulic works of Mr. Worthington, corner of Van Brunt and Rapelyea streets, Red Hook, was caught in the machinery and had one arm crushed and was otherwise severely injured.

Arrest for Robbery.—The Police of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday, arrested George Henry on the charge of having robbed Thomas Garrity of a watch and some money, on one the Peck-slip ferry-boats, Saturday night. The accused was committed for examination.

[Advertisement.]
NOTICE!!!
$300,000 WORTH
of
WINTER CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, &c.,
for
MEN AND BOYS,
to be sold off at an
IMMENSE SACRIFICE
By the 1st of January.

In view of the condition of the times, we have concluded to dispose of our entire stock on hand at a very great sacrifice on the cost.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & CO.,
Nos. 256, 258 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Those wishing to present to their friends their Photographs for a Holiday Present, could not get a more suitable or finely finished style of portraiture than the Ivorytypes made by
J. Gurney & Son, No. 707 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Diphtheria, or Sore Throat—Is now frightfully prevalent. The regular practice utterly failed in subduing the disease. *Holloway's Pills* and *Ointment* are the only sure remedies. They are daily saving hundreds of valuable lives.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

## Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Flour dull at $4@$4 10. Whisky declined to 14c. Hogs firmer and not many in the market; good brought $4 30@$5 60. Mess Pork in good demand at $14 50@$14 62½. Green Meats higher; Shoulders, 4¾c.@4⅞c.; Sides, 6⅛c.@6⅞c.; Hams, 6½c.@6⅝c. Lard in demand at 8¾c., but holders are asking 9c. Money market unchanged. Sight Exchange steady at 1½ ꝑ cent premium.

Baltimore, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Flour steady; Howard-street superfine $5; Ohio and City Mills, $4 75. Wheat steady; Red, $1 10@$1 20; White, $1 25@$1 45. Corn firmer; Old White and Yellow 45c.@51c. Provisions dull and nominal. Coffee quiet at 13c.@14c. for Rio. Whisky firm at 17¾c.@18c.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Flour dull; Superfine, $4 75@$5. Wheat dull; Red, $1 20@$1 23; White, $1 28@$1 35. Corn dull, at 64c.@65. Rio Coffee, 12c.@13½c. Whisky firm, at 17½c.@18c.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Cotton firm; sales to-day 13,500 bales, at 10c. for middling. Sugar steady, at 4½c.@5¼c. for fair to fully fair. Molasses 23c.@24c. Freights—Cotton to Havre, 1¾c.

Mobile, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Cotton—Sales to-day 5,100 bales, at 9½c.@9¾c. for middling. Market firm.

Mobile, Friday, Dec. 14.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 3,000 bales at 9½@9¾c. for middling; Sales of the week 19,000; *Receipts*, 24,765 bales against 44,670 bales same time last year, a decrease of 89,485 bales to date. *Exports*, 16,250 bales. Stock in port, 150,000 bales. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool 9-16d.@19-32d.

Charleston, Friday, Dec. 14.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 1,400 bales. Market unchanged.

### Philadelphia Stock Board.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Dec. 15.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania State Fives, 87; Reading Railroad, 16⅜; Morris Canal, 50; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 35⅜. Sight Exchange on New-York 1¾@2 ꝑ cent. premium.

### Passengers Sailed.

Dec. 15.—*In steamship City of Washington, for Liverpool*—Mrs. Cranmore, Miss Isabella Mackay, Mrs. Donohue and child, H. Houghton, A. Smith, J. M. Hill, C. Knight, T. Marshall, W. Adinsell, Mrs. A. Smith and daughter, A. Hennebert, J. Gilroy, T. R. Weston, D. A. Mitchell, W. Atkinson, H. Murphy, J. Burns, M. Dubroco and lady, E. Garrett, R. Crozier, L. Bouvalot, L. Cahn, R. Bayerque, R. Lewis, W. M. O'Brien, Mrs. Adolphus, Mrs. C. Beck, and 139 in the steerage.

*In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c.*—John B. Lester, Geo. Fitchell, James Smith, J. Tyman, John Romaine, Henry Nermond, S. Johnson, Henry McCormick, R. Drummond, F. Priest, Mrs. Capt. Lockwood and 4 children, Miss Barry, H. Warrington, George Uhri, Wm. Knight, U. S. N., F. Beach, Mr. Seton, Miss E. Seton and servant, Mrs. How, Mrs. P. T. Moore, E. H. Ross, Miss L. Haversack, J. M. Taylor and wife, Miss Dashill, and 1 in the steerage.

*In steamship Columbia, for Charleston*—Mrs. N. P. Gadsden and 2 children, D. P. Bingley, lady, infant and servant, J. L. Fuller, J. P. Bryan, Henry Missroon, J. Legare, Geo. Collyer, Peter Hughes, H. Bartlett, D. D. Levi, H. A. Torley and lady, J. Longmier, B. C. Dunham, Charles H. West, Frederick Richards, W. Lowndes, L. W. Phillips, W. J. Magrath, Miss Brookfield, Miss Loper, Miss McCully, Miss M. Simmons, O. P. Dorman, Mrs. T. D. Webster and infant, Wm. Howell, T. Coffin, J. B. Ulm, J. Danforth, J. Caboose, M. H. Baldwin, L. W. Lord, R. Swaffield, R. H. Dixey, Dr. Gill, lady, 2 infants, and 2 servants, W. P. Congdon and lady, J. P. Lindsay, W. Bischoff, John Cornwell, James K. Wright, James Anderson, J. O'Kein, W. C. Rogers, J. H. Norton, J. D. Mesermer, P. Mesermer, C. H. Keith, Mrs. C. McCormick.

*In steamship Alabama, for Savannah*—Joseph Adams and wife, Capt. Scott and wife, Mrs. S. Roberts, W. S. Athery, H. L. P. King, E. Mazaros, Wm. Meyer, Mrs. Casey, Mrs. Cozens, Miss S. J. Taylor, Mrs. S. A. Saxton and two children, James S. Hart, R. D. Bailiff, M. Kolp, Mrs. Reynolds and child, C. Darling, T. A. Davis, Miss Holmes, J. G. Kaufman and wife, Thos. Douglas, Miss M. Graham, J. Seiger, L. Fisher, Mrs. E. E. Brooks, C. C. Kolock, Mrs. Neufrille, T. L. Neufrille, E. E. Neufrille, C. M. Johnson, J. N. Muller, N. Langner, Mrs. Peters, Miss McNulty, W. Middleton, J. C. Baldwin and wife, D. Stansberry, S. Panester, S. Freeman, F. Freeman, Miss Vroom, A. Anderson, E. Maitland, J. Goodrich and wife, Miss M. B. West, H. R. Greenwood, Geo. L. Fox, Wm. E. Fox, E. W. Bushnell, Miss Bushnell, A. J. Fairbanks, G. Bliss, Miss F. Lorenz, J. E. Halsey, J. C. Schenck, L. Cowles, J. Chandler, Miss A. L. Wilson, Jno. H. Parker, R. W. Woodbridge, Chas. Talloy, wife and child; Chas. Brown, Miss Thurston, W. H. Nevises.

### Passengers Arrived.

Dec. 15.—*In steamship Vigo, from Liverpool.*—Henry M. Marmion and lady, Rev. H. Drummond, Capt. Bateman, Mr. Scheider, Miss Shedden, Geo. Gotthelmer and 3 children, H. Cross, R. Cattney, Dr. Cochrane, Capt. Kiernan, H. J. Wall, Miss Dreschford, Miss S. Dreschford, Miss Starkey, Rev. S. Voking.

*In steamship Marion, from Charleston*—Geo. M. Rea, W. B. Aiken, Mrs. L. Beers, Rev. F. C. Stratham and sister, Mrs. Elias and 2 children, Mrs. Morris and 2 children, Mrs. P. Scratton and son, H. Kalliwode, lady and child, J. B. J. Robinson, D. D. Parsons, John Lefevre, Joe. Garlow, L. A. Deshons, W. J. Harrison, Wm. Rogers, H. Ward, C. K. Fox, C. Seymour, Henry Barkley, J. Graham, Thomas Daly, G. Elliott, Mrs. Knowles, W. Campbell, J. Mitchell, and 8 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 18 | Sun sets.... 4 34 | Moon sets.... 10 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11 00 | Gov. Island 11 49 | Hell Gate.... 1 18

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Dec. 15.

### Cleared.

Steamships Saxhonia, (Ham.,) Ehlers, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Mount Vernon, Layfield, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Patapsco, Vail, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill & Son; Monticello, Gager, Alexandria, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Columbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Parkersburgh, Stannard, Wilmington, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Roanoke, Couch, Norfolk, Ludlam & Heineken.

Ships Invincible, Hepburn, Liverpool, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Young Mechanic, McLeon, Liverpool, R. W. Trundy; Antartic, Snuffer, Liverpool, Zerega & Co.; Protector, Clark, Liverpool, A. Bell & Sons; Annie Eliza, (Br.,) Davison, London, A. Wendt & Co.; Christiana, Monk, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Florence Nightingale, (Br.,) Innes, Cork, R. Marsh; National Guard, Gates, Antwerp, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Jacob A. Westervelt, Anderson, Antwerp, Funch & Meincke.

Barks Indian Belle, Tenney, Matanzas, H. D. Brookman & Co.; J. H. Adams, (Brem.,) Bunge, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; John Clemens, (Br.,) Cann, Glasgow, T. James.

Brig Royalston, Robinson, Marseilles, W. Lancaster.

Schooners S. C. Jones, Bedell, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Joy, Henderson, Jacksonville, Barker & Dayton; M. B. Hawkins, Wyatt, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; F. Barrett, Salyear, Newbern, R. J. B. Dibble & Co.; H. Newell, Sherman, Zaza, C. & E. J. Peters; Elvira, Allen, St. Thomas, Metcalf & Duncan; F. Elmore, Smith, Baltimore, Merrill & Abbott; Empire State, Hardy, Boston, J. W. McKee; S. C. Evans, Hammond, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Nonpareil, (Br.,) Hall, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Indian Queen, Hardy, Nevis, W. I., Thompson & Hunter.

### Arrived......Sunday, Dec. 16.

Steamship Boston, Crocker, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Steamer Curlew, Aldrich, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark Transit, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Meinott, Cronstadt Oct. 1, with hemp and yarn to Wm. De Groot. Has been 21 ds. W. of Grand Banks with heavy W. N. W. and N. W. gales. Nov. 24, on the W. edge of the Grand Banks, spoke Br. bark Eleanor, bound E. Dec. 5, lat. 40 40, lon. 67, signalized a ship bound E., showing a blue signal, with white ball, and red letter B in the ball.

Brig Regules, (Brem.,) Hahlenbeck, Rio Janeiro 36 ds., with coffee to H. De Boer & Riffard. For the last 30 ds., experienced heavy N. W. and W. N. W. gales, stove boat and bulwarks, and shipped a heavy sea, which filled the cabin, and did some damage.

Brig Caroline E. Kelley, Snare, Cadiz Nov. 24, with wine, &c., to F. Swift & Co. Experienced heavy weather.

Schr. Lady Antrina, Thompson, Plymouth, N. C., 4 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. B. Morton, Campbell, Chincoteague 4 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Marlin, Goldwaith, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Julia A. Decker, Chambers, Virginia 2 ds., with oysters.

Schr. John G. Ferris, Decker, Virginia 3 ds., oysters.

Schr. A. B Brown, Brown, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Daniel Simmons, Gross, Virginia 2 ds., oysters.

Schr. S. P. Simpson, Harris, Virginia 2 ds., oysters.

Schr. Two Brothers, Ward, Virginia 2 ds., oysters.

Schr. Commerce, Daniels, Virginia 2 ds., oysters.

Schr. M. H. Read, Kelley, New-Bedford 2 ds.

Schr. Josephine Colyer, ——, Providence 2 ds.

BELOW—Bark City of Boston, (Br.,) Vickers, Liverpool Nov. 1.

WIND—During the day, from W. to W. S. W.

### Sailed.

Steamships Saxonia, of and for Hamburg, and passed the Battery at 12¼ P. M.; City of Washington, for Liverpool, and passed the Battery at 1 P. M.; Alabama and Mount Vernon, for Savannah; Columbia, for Charleston; Parkersburgh, for Wilmington, N. C.; Roanoke, for Norfolk, &c.; Monticello, for Alexandria; Potomac, for Baltimore; Patapsco, Portland. Ships Commonwealth, for Liverpool; Arthur Child, for Boston; Silesia, (Br.,) for Liverpool; Berlin, for Antwerp. Bark Gen. Green, for Cardenas.

On Sunday—Ship Empire State for Liverpool.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 15.—Below, bark Itasca, in tow of steamer Rescue, Ship Brilliant, hence for New-York, is at anchor off South Chop.

NORFOLK, Dec. 14.—Arr. in Hampton Roads, 14th, ships Asa, Manlius, Princess and Buena Vista, all from Callao.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 14.—Arr. ship Monterey, from Liverpool.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 15.—Arr. ships Regulator, Liverpool; John Spear, Havana; barks Julia Cobb, Pernambuco; Louisa, Boston.

WHO IS MRS. WINSLOW?—AS THIS question is frequently asked, we will simply say that she is a lady who, for upwards of thirty years, has untiringly devoted her time and talents as a Female Physician and Nurse, principally among children. She has especially studied the constitution and wants of this numerous class; and, as a result of this effort and practical knowledge, obtained in a lifetime spent as nurse and physician, she has compounded a Soothing Syrup for children teething. It operates like magic—giving rest and health; and is, moreover, sure to regulate the bowels. In consequence of this article, Mrs. Winslow is becoming world-renowned as a benefactor of her race; children certainly do RISE UP and bless her; especially is this the case in this City. Vast quantities of the Soothing Syrup are DAILY sold and used here. We think Mrs. Winslow has immortalized her name by this invaluable article, and we sincerely believe thousands of children have been saved from an untimely grave by its timely use, and that millions yet unborn will share its benefits, and unite in calling her blessed. NO MOTHER has discharged her duty to her suffering little one, in our opinion, until she has given it the benefit of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Try it mothers, TRY IT NOW.—*Ladies' Visitor, New-York City.*

The following is an extract from a letter written by Rev. C. Z. Weiser, to the *German Reformed Messenger*, at Chambersburgh, Penn.:

A BENEFACTRESS.

There is a woman in the public eye, whose name had all along been associated, in our mind, with the "Yankee," "Quack," and "Humbug." But it is so no longer, and we desire to wrest her name from all such suspicious association in all other minds. Whatever notions we may have of womanly delicacy and propriety, we will all admit that woman alone is the Nurse—the GOOD Nurse—the BEST Nurse. Whether we shall have Female Physicians or not, is a question which must be decided by time and principle, and not as a matter of taste. Pride, prejudice, caprice and custom, may as well behave themselves, for if there is really a want, there will also be a supply—if there be a "calling," there will be a COMING. Nature and human society are always self-applying, and though Art and Fashion may hinder, they cannot prevent.

Mrs. Winslow does not want to treat you GENTLEMEN; Nor does she want to prescribe a regimen for your wives; but modestly appears as a messenger of health and happiness to your infants in the cradle. Is there anything improper in that? A nurse of "ten years'" experience can boldly say what is or is not good for a babe—and ought to be listened to. God speed her, on her humble but happy mission. She is the most successful physician and most effectual benefactress our little one ever enjoyed—her doting parents not excepted. Just open the door for her, and Mrs. Winslow will prove the American Florence Nightingale of the nursery. Of this we are sure that we will teach our "Susy" to say, "A Blessing on Mrs. Winslow"—for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking, and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the Prospectus. It performs precisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less. Away with your "Cordial," "Paregoric," "Drops," "Laudanum," and every other "Narcotic," by which the babe is drugged into stupidity, and rendered dul and idiotic for life!

We have never seen Mrs. Winslow—know her only through the preparation of her "Soothing Syrup for Children Teething." If we had the power, we would make her, as she is, a physical savior of the Infant Race.

To every mother who has children suffering from any of the complaints incident to the period of teething, we say do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, NEW-YORK, is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by druggists throughout the world.
Price only 25 cents per bottle.
Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A GENteel girl, with three years City reference, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid or to do family sewing and shirt-making in style; is quick at the needle; makes children's clothes; wages $7; also a laundress who does up linens in style, shirt ironing, fluting and crimping; wages, $9. Call at No. 216 East 23d st., for three days.